WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELY

VOL. IX NO. 222 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
1921		
12th November..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th " —	DEVANHA	8,092
26th " —	NARKUNDA* —	16,118
3rd December.	MACEDONIA —	10,512
10th " —	CALEDONIA —	7,572
17th " —	MOREA —	10,890
24th " —	MANTUA* —	10,902
31st " —	PLASSY —	7,349
1922		
7th Jan. —	CHINA —	7,952
14th " —	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st " —	NALDERA* —	15,825
28th " —	CALEDONIA —	7,572
4th Feb. —	EGYPT† —	7,941
11th " —	DELTA —	8,097
18th " —	MACEDONIA —	10,512
25th " —	MOREA —	8,983
4th March ..	MALWA* —	10,890
11th " ..	KARMAL ..	10,941
18th " ..	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,430
25th " ..	CHINA ..	7,952

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } * Through steamers from Australia.

EGYPT † Through Steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921, About		
28th November —	NEVASA	9,071
11th December —	NEURALIA	9,082
25th " —	MERKARA	8,285
9th January ..	M'SHOBR "	8,288
30th " ..	"CANARA"*	6,012
6th February ..	"MADURA"	8,600
20th " ..	"DOMALA"	..
12th March ..	"NATIPARA"	8,182
20th " ..	"MANDALA	8,246

* Do not carry passengers

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921 —		
16th November —	NALDERA	Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
30th December —	MALWA	
1922		
27th Jan. —	NARKUNDA	Do. Do.
24th Feb. —	MANTUA	
24th March ..	"VADARA"	Calls at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melburn and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	—
11th Nov. ..	LINGA	Karachi direct.
16th " ..	CHAKLA	Karachi and Persian Gulf ports.
14th " ..	LHASA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
14th " ..	CHAKDALA	Busreh via Karachi
16th " ..	KARAPARA	East & S. African ports via Marmugao.
17th " ..	BARALA	Karachi & P. Gulf ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Capt.	Arrival.	Depture.
KALAY MARU	Y. Saito	26th Nov.	8th Dec
SAIGON MARU	M. Sato	7th Dec	19th Dec.
INDUS MARU	G. Matsuzaki	11th Dec.	23rd Dec
BURMA MARU	S Kobayashi	15th Dec	27th Dec
INDO MARU	T Fuseno	17th Dec	29th Dec

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commander,	Tons	Arrival	Depar ture
Tosa Maru	N. Wada	5622	17th Nov.	22nd Nov
Akita Maru	S Ochia	3817	15th Nov.	27th Nov
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda	6074	2?rd Nov	5th Dec.
Genoa Maru	Y Yuhi	6791	8t? Dec	20th Dec

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLSIHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,58,73,525
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ... ,, 2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders ,, 5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman; Board of Directors.

WE OFFER YOU A

COMPLETE BANKING : SERVICE :

WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

THE CONSIDERATION OF SOUND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

General Manager:
L.D.L. BUCKLEY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND 70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL 60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2 59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street,
LONDON, AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	20,13,801	15	2
Reserve	Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 1¼ per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ..... Rs. 85,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ..... Rs. 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc. ..... Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD,
BRANCHES.

Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna

SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park (Lucknow Benares Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.

Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserve Fund	£ 266,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,995,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Hasken, Esq., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Esqr.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	1,05,000
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS:

Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street,
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK, BUILDING, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK 5%

Investments mainly in or against Terminable. "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.

It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%

Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPINDI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.

FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVES SECURITIES.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).

HEAD OFFICE Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of s. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO, LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD

CALCUTTA.

Second Buinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assuarnce Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 4?,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTEL.

PROSPECT HOTEL.

PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA,

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security, Lowest rates of Premiums in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary,	or The Chief of Agents,
309, Bow Bazar	D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta.	1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

Re: INCOME-TAX
AND
SUPER TAX
Please consult
SHARANGDHAR & CO.
whose accounting experience extends
over 25 years.
at 54, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE
Persian Hair Dye.
India's Very Best
(1) It turnes Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."
TESTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY.
To be had from.—Army and Navy Cooprative Society Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd. PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PHILIMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNEY Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Juma Musjid, and also from all known Chemists and Druggists.
Price, Rs. 2.
SOLE AGENTS.—
HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.
Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No 1.

New Year Presents.
OF
Indian Silks, Saris, Scarves Opera-cloaks, Shoe-brocades, tissues, table-cover, bags, purses, brassware, rare Pictures
COME AND SELECT AT
GUPTAS
New Queen's Road, Near Opera House, BOMBAY
Phone 3242.

It will pay and ever give you satisfaction to send in your holiday Snaps for Developing, Printing, Enlarging, etc., Straight to:—
S. MAHADEO & SON,
WELLING HOUSE,
201, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N.B.—Large stock of Field and Hand Cameras, Kodaks, and all Sundries to suit every purse always on view.

CHEAP PERFUME HOUSE
Just unpacked
Best Selected French Perfumery of Messrs. Coty, Houligant, Bichara Rigaud and Rodger, Gallet etc., etc.
THE
Praful Perfume Store,
Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY 2.

American Gold Medal Camp Cots
No. 1½ cot Rs. 25 each
No. 108 ,, Rs. 25 each
Packing and Delivery extra
America India Export & Import Co.,
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

Consumption Cured
"I am glad to inform you that not only the Doctors here (Allahabad) but at Almora as well are of the same opinion"
Rev. G. R. WALTERS
M.A.L.L.D. M.C.L.U.
LUCKNOW

Suppliers of New A C & D C Electric Motors and Dynamos, Standard Voltage, always IN STOOK up to 100 H. P. *wiring and Installations undertaken* Also Hand and Pawer Pumps for TOTAL HEADS UPTO 200 ft.
Prices defy competition.
THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING COMPANY
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.
17 19 Elphinstones Circle. Fort.
Telegram—Thinenco. Telephone No, 3825
BOMBAY.
Post Box No. 314.

Gents' Tailors & Outfitters
EST: 1909
Our tailoring department is under an Expert cutter and able workmen. Orders executed promptly and carefully. Please Phone up 4008 for our representative
SWADESHI CLOTHS IN STOCK.
A. R. ABDURREHMAN & Co.
20, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
PHONE No. 4008.

Medicines prepared under the principles of Col, Sir Leonerd Rogers, C. I. E., M. D. B. S., F. R. C. S., I., M. S., and modified by us to suit Indian climate and temperament,
GUARANTEED SCIENTIFIC CURE FOR
Leucoderma and Leprosy
Leucoderma or White Skin does not easily change colour and the so-called unscientific ills and oils only aggravate and create new troubles. But Behar Chemical Works proudly clare that to-day they are able to place before the Public Scientific remedies after laborious vings and tremendous expenses—remedies that are non-irritant, non-mercurial i. e., totally less drugs producing no reaction. These remove rapidly the white patches by supplying al pigments and expelling all impulities from the blood. Whatever the nature of the , hereditary, veneral poison or any other known and unknown source of infection, ronic or acute cases, all skin eruptions due to deficiency of colouring matter or mercurial oisoning—all cases are cured by our specifics both internal and external uses at Rs. 10 per set. Postage extra. Writes Mr. B. Sinha from Port Blaird—The medicines for the white patches were used on my son and the patient got too much benefit from its effects and ultimately cured—a wonderful thing for the Leucoderma in the world which you are selling at such a cheap rate for the public. If it was sold at Rs. 50 instead of at Rs. 10 it would have been very cheap.
Leprosy—whether Tuberoular, Nodular, Lepra Macull Anasthetics or Smooth Leprosy, mixed or para Leprosy—all the kuown varieties are promptly checked, and cured by our scientific remedies including internal medicines and external drugs (application, fumigation and bath) which cost Rs. 15 per full set. Detailed information in Literature sent free to all,
Behar Chemical Works, Mihijam, E. I. R.

Fresh Stock of Boots and Shoes, etc., etc.
Large Reductions in Prices.
Albert Slipper S. S. Rs. 3-10 | Million Shoe S. S, Rs 4-10
Million Boot S. S. Rs. 5-14 | Monsoon boot S. S. Rs. 5-14
SUTOR & Co.,
Wallace Street, opp. John Roberts & Co. Fort,
and
Bhindi Bazar, near Nawab's Masjid.
Agents:—The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory, Sion, Bombay

Just arrived a Large Stock of
"CYLINDER HEAD GASKETS"

		Rs.	A.	P.	each
1.	Studbaker big six for 1918-19 20 models	6	0	0	,,
2.	"METZ" ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	4	4	0	,,
3.	Briscoe model 24 Exhaust plate	4	0	0	,,
4.	Hupmobile model 1918-19-20	5	8	0	,,
5.	Maxwell Four 1916-17-18-19-20 model 50.50 ..	5	0	0	,,
6.	Buick Light 4E-35, 1917-18	4	4	0	,,
7.	Dodge "ALL MODELS"	5	0	0	,,
8.	Regal model D 1915	7	8	0	,,
9.	Grant monel "K"	5	12	0	,,
10.	Overland models 73-75	5	8	0	,,
11.	,, ,, 83-85	7	0	0	,,
12.	"Chevrolet" model 4-90	4	0	0	,,
13.	,, ,, One Truck Truck	4	0	0	,,
14.	Dixie Flyer Model H. S. 50	7	0	0	,,
15.	Scripps-Booth Four Model "G"	4	0	0	,,
16.	G. M. C. Truck	7	0	0	,,
17.	"Essex" 1919-20	7	0	0	,,
18.	Hudson super-six "All Models"	6	0	0	,,
19.	Oakland all Models	4	8	0	,,
20.	Nash Models 681, 1918-20	9	0	0	,,
21.	Oldmobile six model 37 1918-19-20	4	8	0	,,
22.	Scripps-Booth Lights Six Model 39, 1918-19-20	4	8	0	,,
23.	Fordson Tracer	6	0	0	,,

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES,
Telegrams: 'AUTOWORKS' New Queen's Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 2475.

ANDERSON ROGERS & WARD Ltd.
(Successors to ANDERSON ROGERS & Co.)
ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS
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SOLE SELLING AGENTS FOR:—
HUGH PRICE & Co WREXHAM. Celebrated "ABBOT" Brand Roller Skins
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JEFFREY MANUFACTURING Co., OHIO, U.S.A. Mechanical Handling Appliances.
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CONTRACTORS TO H. M. INDIA OFFICE
(SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.)
LONDON OFFICE: 65, FENCHURCH STREET.
MANCHESTER OFFICE NORFOLK STREET.
AT
56, Esplanade Road, Fort.
PHONE 5778. Telegrams: "Sunrog."
THOS. CAMPBELL ROGERS,
Managing Director.

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FOR
HIGH FOLKS
(with prudence for purse.)
ABAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
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"CHINA SILK"
22" broad and 12 yards long piece suitable for two suits or two gowns delivered free at any Indian Post Office for Rs. 40 only.
MANOHAR & CO.,
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Victory Rapid Binder Files Rs.	3-8-0	Dozen
Carbon Papers Kolok	4-0-0	Box.
Browney Blue or Read Pencil	2-4-0	Dozen
Transparent Adhesive Tafes (Ready gummed)	2-0-0	Dozen
Window covers. Large Window	14-0-0	per 1000
Regent Lever Files. Index as Foloap	3-0-0	each
Envelop openers	1-4-0	,,
Bank of England Sealing wax	4-0-0	Box.
Desk Hand Blotters	1-4-0	Each
Venus Drawing Pencils	3-0-0	Dozen
Rubber Stamps (if contract)	0-12-0	Line
Die embossing (if contract)	3-0-0	per 1000
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30, WONDERFUL HERBAL CULES.
Positive cures for Chronic Diabetes Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Albuminuria, Bronchitis, Asthma, Eczema, Paralysis, etc., etc., Very satisfactory results. Ask for descriptive booklet by Dr. Lois of the Faculty of Paris.
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THE ESSENTIALS OF LIFE.
The Doctor is essent for your Health,
The Lawyer is essential for your person and property,
The Marchant is essential for your necessities in Life,
Some Profession is essential for acquiring wealth and,
Above all a policy with us* is essential for you and your family.
*Because of our plans, our Terms, and especially
Our Special Benefits::—
For particulars of which, apply to
Branch Manager
THE GREAT EASTERN L. A. Co Ltd.
50-52 CHURCH GATE STREET,
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THE
EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER Co.,
Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Estd. 1891)
Telephone No. 595. Telegrams:—"EASTLIGHT."
FURUKAWA WIRES
Just unpacked Consignments of
Insulation Testing Sets, Heating Apparatus. Boilers, Toasters, Irons
Heating Plates Watchman's Clocks
Fancy Presentation Table Lamps
Illumination Strips
Also Pumps, Motors, A.C. and D.C. Fans, etc.
Prices on Application.
SUPERIOR MAKE

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CASHIER with Security. Apply to Box No. 7434, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R2002

WANTED—A CLERK knowing typewriting. Salary according to qu[illegible]ns. Apply DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF C[illegible] CE Apollo Street. A 9

WANTED—AGENTS for Sola[illegible]mla) Property Raffle. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to The MANAGING DIRECTOR, Kapur and Company, The Sun-Beam, LAHORE. A R2007

WANTED.—A TRAVELLING SECRETARY on suitable remuneration. Pleader with business knowledge prefered Hindoo and Parsee need only apply MAHLUXMIVALA Opt. Gowalia Tank Motiwala mansion. A R1970

WANTED—FOREMAN, to take charge of carpenters and fitters (Indian and Chinese) on REINFORCED CONCRETE WORK in Bombay, must be fully experienced. Apply at once with references to Box No. 7452, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R1990

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES to sell shares of Bihar Minerals, Ltd., as also to sell coal at their places of business. Correspondence in English stating terms, rererences, etc., should be addressed to K. GANGULI & CO., Box No. 2329, Calcutta. A R1980

WANTED—A Hindu L. M. and S. one having private Dispensary need not apply. Apply to the Hon. JOINT SECRETARIES, Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association within eight days, Mulji Jetha Market Hall. A R2003

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE, with Marathi as mother-tongue, to teach in the "Parle Tilak Vidyalaya." Applicants to see immediately Mr. S. M. DESHPANDE, Secretary, Tilak Vidyalaya, Vile-Parle, B. B. & C. I. Rly. Line, in the morning time. A R1996

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED youth seeks LEISURE-TIME EMPLOYMENT, Account-keeping or Tuitions preferred. Excellent references. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply Box No. 7419, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R1951

A Parsee Salesman present in Bombay, having considerable experience and influences in Karachi in Piecegoods and other markets desires correspondence to represent English or Indian firm working in Manchester, Japanese, American, and continental piece goods yarns, Woollens Sundries, Metal Hardware, etc., in Karachi. Apply stating terms Box No. 7416, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." B R 1942

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

CHAGLA MANSION—TO BELET—Newly built blocks and shops for Parsis and Europeans at Sussex Road, Byculla, Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA AND CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagla Villa, Dadar. C R1988A

TO BE LET—GODOWNS pucca built at Ghoruptdeo near Sewree, accommodation for about 1,500 cotton bales in each. Excellent opportunity for traders and merchants, Apply to Mr. KESHAVJEE HIRJEE BHOJRAJ, at Kumbharwada 4th Lane. C C11184

TO LET—At Forjett Street, Tardeo, behind "Forjett Terrace", FLATS, consisting of hall, dining, four bedrooms with baths, electric lights and gas stoves. Rents moderate. Please apply M. BHARUCHA, Architect, 24, Churchgate Street. C R1854

CHAGLA MAUZIL—TO BE LET—A spacious bungalow, GROUND FLOOR only, from 1st Dec., at Reynolds Road, Chil Bark Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & Co., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagea Villa, Dadar. C R1988

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C R1904

TO LET—One large GODOWN, measuring 5,290 square feet, fit for a workshop or a small factory, attached to the Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Limited, Fergusson Road, Lower Parel. Godown is situated at a 5 minutes' distance from Railway station. Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER. C C11188

TO BE LET—FURNISHED FLAT at Walkeshwar, opposite sea for six months. Unfurnished flats at Colaba Walkeshwar, Malabar and Cumballa Hill, Nepean Sea Road, Warden Road, Mazagon, and Byculla. Office premises in Hornby Road, Tamarind Lane, Bora Bazaar and Medows Street. Godowns in Fort and Mazagon for particulars and inspection please apply to Sole Agents THE ASIAN HOUSE AGENCY, 31-35, Hummum Street, Fort. C11394

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor, and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. C R1741

HOTELS

THE ORIENT HOTEL—The only Central Hotel in Bombay just opposite to Crawford Market and Police Commissioner's Office. Electric lift, lights etc. Terms moderate. Monthly boarders and families special charges. Apply MANAGER.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A GINNING FACTORY of 36 Gins and a hydraulic press both in thorough working order with necessary buildings well, etc., on a plot of land, measuring ten acres at Railway Station Piparia (G. I. P. Ry.) in the Central Provinces. For particulars, Apply to Box. No. 7356, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." G R1779

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Full size BILLIARD TABLE with accessories and self-marker by "Thurston" London. Open to officers. Apply Box No. 7433, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1997

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

BARGAIN—BUICK, six-cylinder, showy, GOOD as new, bosch Magneto self-starter, new Tyres. Rs. 5,000 on what offers. Apply S. HORMUSJI, Kalbadevi, Bombay. JA R2005

FOR SALE—4 cylinder 16 H.P. second-hand "RENAULT" LANDAULETTE, seater, perfect running order. Complete Rs. 12,000 or near offer. Apply D. H. DIGHE, Sandhurst Road, Parwati Bhuvan, Bombay. R1995

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built Accessory workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., 7-9, Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE—A brand new Chandler, six cylinder, seven seater car, in perfect running order, newly polished and overhauled, very sparingly used for a year only, for Rs. 6,500. No counter offers. For further particulars, apply to:—Box No. 7426, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." J A R 1978

WE have for immediate sale, the undermentioned Cars at bargain price. Brand new in perfect condition:—25 H. P. CROSSLEY Touring Body; 25 H. P. CROSSLEY Manchester Touring Body; H. P. STOREY (English make) Touring; 20 H. P. STOREY (English make) Touring; CITROEN Cars Touring Body; ELGIN 6 cyl. Scout Model; ELGIN 6 cyl. Touring Body; OVERLAND 4 at tempting price. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., 310, Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle. 'Phone 5995. Head Office: 320, Mint Road, Fort, 'Phone 4643. JA C11332

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

NEW MACHINERY READY—Complete D. Stewart Pressing Plant, 30ft. by 7½ft. by 180lbs., 36ft. by 7½ft. by 160, 30ft. by 7ft. by 160, 20ft. by 6ft. by 130 boilers, 11ins. by 19ins. by 20ins. Compound engine, Donkey pumps, Scales, Hydraulic tubes, Electrical goods (Motors Generators, etc.), DREWET CHOWNA, Church Street. K R2001

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

AN INDISPENSABLE AND AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE in Gujerati. Officially sanctioned for the Hospitals, Dispensaries and Libraries of the Baroda State. "Social Diseases. Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases of men and women and Sexology." By Dr. Kaikhushru K. Dadachanji, Consulting Surgeon Specialist. The Genito-Urinary, Skin and Surgical Hospital, 237, Corner Grant Road, Bombay. 460 pages. 34 illustrations. Price Rs. 4. Obtainable from (1) "Kaiser-i-Hind" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, whence V.P.'s are despatched at Rs. 4-7, and (2) B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railway Bookstalls. h 9802

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. M

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., Imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (late of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution): Fees Moderates. Enrolment Daily, Classes Morning and Evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay. Prospectus on Application. M

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED.—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted Mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY. C10677

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GLOBE'S TYYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington 10, Visible, 185, Brief fine ...	215
Remington 10, Rebuilt, 275, Brief	285
Oliver No. 9, Rebuilt, like new	215
Yost No. 15, little-used	175
Royal Visible Flscap Size	125
Empire No. 2, Latest, Brief	135
7 lbs. Fox Portable with Case New	175

We repair All Makes of Typewriters. Ribbons, Carbons, etc.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869. T S

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 110, 2 Colours, 125	140
Oliver 3, Rs. 115, Oliver 5	135
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Empire 2, latest, very bright,	160
Oliver 9, Rs. 200, Brief, 225, Policy,	250
Yost 20, latest, Brief, little used	225
Olived 9, Rs. 200, Brief, 225. Policy,	250
L. C. Smith 2, Rs. 160, 5, 240, Rebuilt	260
Oliver 9, Brief, American Rebuilt,	260
Remington 10, Visible, 180, 225, Brief,	210
Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 240, Policy,	290
Remington 10, Rem. Factory Rebuilt only,	300
Corona, New, 230, Underwood Portable	220

Best Quality Ribbons, Carbons etc. Repairs.
NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Best Austrian CIGARETTE PAPERS in complete cases. Apply HASHAMBHOY PREMJI, Rice Godown, Carnac Bunder, Bombay. R1998

PURE KHADDAR—Shirtings, dhoties, coatings, sarees, etc. etc. Apply for price list TILAK SWADESHI VASTRALAYA, Guntur, (M.S.M.) T R1900

FAMOUS BEZVADA KHADDAR—Absolute purity guaranteed. Prices lowest. Send 1 anna for samples and quotations. The ANDRA INDUSTRIAL CO., Guntur (Madras Presidency). T R1688

SUITLENGTH of homespun Kashmir woollen tweed similar to Scotch or Irish in any shade 7¼ yards by 24 inches Rs. 11 samples for 4 as. stamps. Best Tibetan Pool extra thick rug 6 inch by 4 inch embd. in floral or antique design Rs. 12. K. M. AND FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, Kr. T R1493

COLTHURST and Harding's Genuine White ZINC PAINT. Best on the market Rs. 52 per cwt. Apply WEST INDIAN IMPORT COMPANY, Narandas Buildings, Ballard Estate. T R1952

FOR SALE—One COTTON and SILK WEAVING CONCERN with 24 best English Power Looms, two Warping Machines, one Sizing Plant, Dying and Bleaching Apparatus, quite in a sound working condition driven by 15 H.P. Electric Motor with complete electric installations, open for sale with building on a very prominent situation of the town. Write immediately for price and inspection to Box No. 7379, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." I R1844

PROFESSION.

NO KNIFE OR INJECTION

FOR all sorts of intricate and obstinate diseases where all other treatment failed viz. cancer, Pthisis, Gravels, Paralysis, Cataracts, etc. Consult.
Dr. H. K. GHOSE, M.B. (Home.),
Homeopathic Physician,
43, Dadiseth Agiari Street,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.
Consultation Hours.—8 a.m. to 11 a.m., and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PANDIT KRIPARAM, the celebrated leprosy-curer of Calcutta, has removed to LINGAYA SAYANNA'S HOUSE, Plot No. 22, opposite G. I. P. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay, where he can be consulted daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and again from 6 to 8 p.m. in obstinate cases of skin diseases of all varieties. Sample medicine for Leucoderma given away free for trial. Communications to be made in English, Devnagri or Urdu. C10866

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Sadawart started many years ago by Bai Bala Bapu Welingkar at Shree Lakshmi Nrasinha Temple, Weling, Phonda, Goa, is still maintained by her and is open to visitors.
Dr. SHRIDHAR N. NAIK, PANWELKAR
President of the Commissioners of management of Shree Lakshmi Nrasinha Temple at Weling.
Panjim, Goa. R1868

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE LIMITED.

TELEPHONE NO. 4889.

TAXIS ON HIRE during the Prince's visit at reasonable rates. Also for Poona Races. For particulars apply at Jetha St., Lamington Road.
SHAW & CO.,
Managing Agents,
The Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service, Ltd. C11367

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERIVCE LIMITED.

TAXI METER EXPERTS.

TAXI METERS are coverted to single Tariff according to Police regulations at low rates.
The Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service, Ltd.
SHAW & CO.,
Managing Agents, C11368

BEST CROWN STAMP.

HIGH CLASS HOLLAND MADE
COTTON BLANKETS
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

White, Grey, Fawn, Strawberry, Grey Blue, and Khaki Colors.
48 x 78 in. equal Re. 1-12-0 each.
48 x 96 in. equal Rs. 2-4-0 each

RED BLANKETS.
48 x 78 in. equal Rs. 2-2-0 each.
48 x 96 in. equal Rs. 2-14-0 each.

COLORED BLANKETS
48 x 78 in. equal Rs. 2-10-0 each.
48 x 96 in. equal Rs. 3-8-0 each.

And a variety of other designs and shades to suit all purses.
HARJIVAN VALJI.
HIGH CLASS BLANKET MERCHANT
17, Champa Gali, Post No. 2
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 21st instant that day being a Public Holiday (H. R. H. the Prince of Wales Visit to Bombay) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th November, 1921. C11316

NOTICE.

STUDENTS, who have passed their Preliminary Scientific Examination in October, 1921, from Arts Colleges are informed that they will be admitted to the Grant Medical College, on applying personally to the Dean of the College as early as possible as the Session has already commenced.
B. HIGHAM,
M.B., B.S., (Lond) Major I.M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.
C11387

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

GERMAN REPARATION DYES.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE PRICES of the first and second allocations given in the Third Price List, dated 13th June, 1921, have been reduced. A third allocation has now been received and a price list at reduced rates is under ublication.
Meantime full particular may be obtained application to.
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON AND CO.,
Home Street, Bombay.
R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.
New Customs House,
Bombay, 1st October, 1921. C10982

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Shareholders who have not yet paid the allotment money and interest, are hereby required by the Board of Directors to pay at the Registered Office of the Company in Bank Street, Fort, the allotment moneys together with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 17th day of May, 1920, till payment.
In the event of non-payment of the allotment moneys and interest on or before the 30th day of November, 1921, at the place aforesaid the shares in respect of which the moneys are due will be liable to be forfeited.
Dated the 29th October, 1921.
MOOLJI HARIDAS & S. NARANJI & CO.,
Agents,
The Moolji Haridas Mills, Ltd.
Henshaw Buildings,
9, Bank Street, Fort. C11302

NOTICE.

UNDER Government regulations it is necessary to supply the names of all the members of the families of the Mahajans and other devotees of the God Shree Lakshmi Nrasinha at Weling Phonda. All concerned are, therefore, requested to send to the undersigned by the 30th November, the information with particulars of the name, age, address, and approximate income of each member of their family.
Dr. SHRIDHAR N. NAIK PANWELKAR,
President of the Commissioners of Management of Shree Lakshmi Nrasinha Temple at Weling.
PANJIM, GOA. R1843

NOTICE.

THE CHINA MILLS LIMITED
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 217 of the Indian Companes Act 1913 that a General Meeting of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company 2/6 Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1921 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of having an account laid before the Company showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and for the purpose of passing an Extraordinary Resolution disposing of the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator.
N. WHADDIA,
Liquidator.
Bombay, dated this 16th day of Nov. 1921. C11379

THE ECONOMIC LAND BUILDINGS AND STORES LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Great Western Hotel Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of November 1921 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

(1) To receive the Directors' Report, and to adopt the audited accounts for the period ending 31st July 1921.
(2) To elect two Directors in place of Directors Messrs. MANEKJI JETHABHAI VURDHMAN AND PASSU PARBAT who retire from Office by rotation and are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1921.
By order of the Board,
M. J. VURDHMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th November 1921 to 30th November, 1921. C11391

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

REGISTERED GRADUATES of the University of Bombay will, space permitting, be admitted on the occasion of the Special Convocation to be held on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, to the Shamiana erected in the University Gardens. Tickets if available will be given to those who apply personally.
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
Registrar, University of Bombay. C11397

AN OPEN CHALLANGE

WE the undersigned do hereby inform that the Deccan Gymkhana of Poona that we are willing to wrestle with any number of wrestlers in successions without any interval.
(Sd.) EKKA GAMA,
Ganpat Shinde of Kolhapur.
Dated, 18th November, 1921. R2004

TENDERS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England).

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon on 29th November, 1921, for the supply of crossing and Bridge Sleepers for the year from 1st April, 1922, to 31st March, 1923.
Specification and Tender forms can be obtained from the Undersigned at Mahalaxmi, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per copy.
G. E. R. SLADE,
Ag. Controller of Stores,
B. B. and C. I. Railway,
Mahalaxmi, Bombay.
TA C11058

H. R. H. THE NIZAM'S P. W. D.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of a Bridge over the Gundi River on the Asafabad Rajura Road in Adilabad Division, H. E. H. The Nizam's Dominions. The Bridge consists of 7 openings 40 feet semicircular arches in stone masonry. Copies of Plan and Estimate can be inspected in the Office of Messrs. Mistry and Bhedwar, Civil Engineers and Architects, Churchgate Street, Bombay, from whom tender forms can be purchased on payment of annas eight. Tenders to be submitted before the 15th December, 1921, to the undersigned who does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender. Work done will be measured at the end of each Fasli month and payments made regularly deducting 10 per cent. as further security. The estimated cost of the Bridge is Osmania Sicca Rs. 1,75,000 including contingencies, Bailing out charges, etc., (O. B. Rs. 116 2/3 British Government: Rs. 100)
J. T ANKLESARIA,
Divisional Engineer, G. B.,
Adilabad.
3rd November, 1921. C11344

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for works in making certain additions and alterations to the Laskars' chawl including Drainage and Water Fittings at the Byculla Fire Brigade Station will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1921.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.
T A C11395

FOR SALE

A VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND of Pension and Tax Tenure for building purposes admeasuring about 8756 square yards, belonging to the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Charity Funds and situate at Colaba Road on the site of the Old Gun Carriage Factory. Sealed offers for the purchase of the whole piece of the said land or in building plots as planned out should be sent by registered post to the Trustees of the said Funds in the case of their Secretary, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 10th day of December, 1921. A Plan of the said land is open for the inspection of the intending purchasers at the said Office during week days except on Sundays and public holidays between 11-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. and on Saturadys between 11-30 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. The Trustees are not bound to accept the highest or any tender. TA C11286

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THAKER VITHALDAS MONJI of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person or persons having any claim or claims to the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwisehowsoever, should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Slater Road, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 525 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7048 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3688 (10B) and Street No. 21ab and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a public road, on or towards the West by a house, on or towards the North by a public road, on or towards the South by a house and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.
Dated this 18th day of Nov, 1921.
CHITNIS KANGA & MANBHAI,
C11393 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between our clients Messrs. CONNAUGHT OIL MILL CO. and Mr. NOORMAHOMED ABDULLA MEMON, carrying on business as Oil and Oil Cake Manufacturers and Dealers in oils and seeds at the premises of our clients at Sussex Road, Parel, Bombay, under the style or firm of "The Indian Oil and Cake Manufacturing Co.", has been determined by our clients as from the date hereof so far as concerns the said Mr. Noormahomed Abdulla Memon in exercise of the power in that behalf reserved to our clients by the terms of the Agreement of Partnership dated the 27th January, 1921, between our clients and the said Mr. Noormahomed Abdulla Memon and that our clients will continue to carry on the said business as from the date hereof under the style or firm of Connaught Oil Mill Co. and The Indian Oil and Cake Manufacturing Co. All concerned are requested not to deal with the said Mr. Noormahomed Abdulla Memon purporting to act in the name or on behalf of "Connaught Oil Mills Co." or "The Indian Oil and Cake Manufacturing Co."
Dated this 12th day of November, 1921.
SURVEYOR & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Connaught Oil Mill Co. C11396

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HAFIZ KHANBHAI MULLA ABDUL ALLI, ABDUL HUSSEIN HEPTULLABHAI, ABEDIN HEPTULLABHAI AND SALEBHAI ABDUL HUSSEIN, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenements and bungalows standing thereon situate, lying and being at Babula Tank or Imamwada Road and Mirza Alli Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,800 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 730, New No. 3344, and Old Survey No. 2497 and 2498 and New Survey No. 3657 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipality assessment under B Ward No. 3451 (1), 3447 (1), 3417 (2), and Street No. 7 and 76-78-78a and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the West by the Babula Tank on or towards the South by Jail Road West side, on or towards the East by the property of Alli Mahomed Khan and on or towards the North by the property of Sayad Mahomed Kazrani and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants.
Dated this 18th day of Nov. 1921.
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
C11392 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VITHAL MORAR MISTRY, of Bombay, Carpenter, Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.
LARVATIBAI, widow of Vithal Morar Mistry, of Bombay, Carpenter, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 1st Koliwada, Mazgaon, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this tenth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
The 10th day of November, 1921.
Messrs. MANTRI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys. C11398

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of AMBARAM RUGNATH, of Navsari Hindu Inhabitant, a Railway Servant, a Mechanic, in the G. I. P. Railway ..... Deceased.
KALIDAS AMBARAM, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Student, residing at Dadar, Matunga, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
for Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
The 12th day of Nov 1921.
Messrs. MANUBHAI & Co.,
C11390 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16 Apollo Street Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Under instructions from Mr. Kubalaya Raj, and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent decree dated the 9th day of 1920 and made by the Bombay High Court in Suit No. 1797 of 1918 Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of November 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) put up for sale at the premises the undermentioned immoveable porparty situate at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill.

Lot A. All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension Tax Tenure (since redeemed from the payment of Pension and Tax) together with a bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,500 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Lallubhai Nathuchand Chahewala, on or towards the West by the plots being Lot B and C hereinafter described, on or towards the North by the said Harkness Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Jiwandas Kanji.

Lot B. All that piece or parcel of vacant land of the Pension and Tax Tenure (since redeemed from the payment of Pension and Tax) situate on the South side of the said Harkness Road, Malabar Hill in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1640 Square yards or thereabouts and on or towards the East by the plot being Lot A hereinbefore described, on or towards the West by the Doongersey Road on or towards the North by the said Harkness Road, and on or towards the South by the plot being Lot C hereinafter described.

Lot C. All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax Tenure (since reedeemed from the payment of pension and tax) with the outhouse standing thereon lying and being on the Eastern side of Doongersey Road Malabar Hill in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1660 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the plot being Lot A. hereinbefore described on or towards the West by the said Doongarsey Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Jiwandas Kanji.

The three plots above described at present form one property which contains by admeasurement about 7100 square yards and bears Collector's Old No. 572, New No. 2718, Old Survey No. 21, New Survey No. 7255, and the buildings standing whereon are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under Ward D No. 32-30 Street No. 2 and 4. The said property is at present in the occupation of Mr. Kubalaya Raj but vacant possession thereof will be given on completion of the sale.

The property will, in the first instance he put up for sale in one lot, and if not sold in one lot then the same will be put up in three separate lots as specified above. The property will be mark and stated out in three lots and will be open for inspection by intending purchasers for a week before the date of the sale.

The property as divided into the three lots specified above is shown on a plan signed by Messrs. Raghunath Mukund and Co., the Vendor's Engineers and deposited with Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan the Vendors Solicitors.

For inspection of the plan above referred to as also of the conditions under which the sale will be held, apply to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan the Vendor's Attorneys at their Office of 169. Medows Street Fort or to Messrs. Crawford and Co., at their Office at 16, Apollo Street Fort.

AUCTION SALE of the right, title and interest of the Insolvent in the Malia Hathona Ginning Factory at Malia Hathena in Junagadh State.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Esmail Dossa and others, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 22nd November, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. at their Auction Room No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the Insolvent's right, title and interest in the Malia Hathona Ginning Factory at Malia Hathona in Junagadh State.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

Insolvent 12 annas share in the Ginning Factory consisting of 20 gins, one boiler and one steam engine together with leasehold land admeasuring about 2 acres with well and cottages.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

THE AUCTION SALE OF AN INSOLVENT MAXWELL MOTOR CAR NO. 6026.

By the order of B. N. Lang Esqr., Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Bhimji Naranji Dalal an Insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following motor car.

One Maxwell motor car No. 6026 touring body, 5-seaters.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th November, 1921.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department. In accordance with Sections 88 and 167 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENNESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the New Customs House, Ballard Road, on TUESDAY, the 22nd November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods:—

Bags, empty bottles, 1 case essence Synthelique fleurs de Jasmin, silver wrist watches, rolled gold watches, clocks, glassware, crockery empty packing cases old tables and chairs and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

1 Iron flagstaff with wire stays, stay moorings and signal yard complete.

AUCTION SALE of Empty Paint Cement and Crystal Soda Casks and Empty Ghee Coffee and Carbolic Acid, Jars and Tins, Iron Scrap, Chinaware, Old Tarpaulins and Baskets, Old Steel Wire Ropes, Life Jackets, Scrap Angers, Rubber Scrap, Chain Tackles, Scrap Teakwood, Horse Stall Fittings, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 23rd November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 B-S FANCY BLOUSE PRINTS AND 9 C-S PRINTS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 23rd November, 1921 at 3-30 p.m. at Champa Gully opposite Muljee Jetha Market Dharamraj Gully Gate near well by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Narandas Anandji:—

N.A. F947 S.W. 393-401—9 B-S Fancy Blouse Print N. N. N. 31 inch 50-5 yds. 60 pes. in each.

N.A. F960 S.W. 417-20, 431-32, 434-36—36—9 C-S coloured ground split Prints N. 25600A 25 inch S 50-5 yds. 60 in each.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th Nov., 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Tel. No. 8409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 27TH NOVEMBER, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction on Sunday the 27th day of November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 3, Connaught Mansions, opposite the Colaba Post Office, Middle Colabo very valuable made to order household furniture by known makers comprising sliding dining table, dining room chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich glass, porcelain and plateware, marble and plain top tables and teapoys, silk upholstered drawing room suites, upholstered chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, rich carpets, handsome engravings, flower vases and table ornaments, sweet toned cottage piano, gramophone with records, single and double bedsteads, handsome almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, reclining sofas, aviary with birds, electric ceiling and table fans, electric lamps, bath-room, furniture, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. A. PRESS.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th Nov., 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone, No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 91 PERSIAN CARPETS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 19th November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned.

91, Galichas (Persian Carpets).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th Nov., 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

184, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 5,000 YARDS RICH WOOLLEN FLANNEL WHITE AND ASSORTED COLOURS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the concerned the following:—

5,000 yards rich woollen Flannel white and assorted colours, 27in.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MOHAIR SEALS, MARINE GLUE, GLASS GLOBES UNION, GABERDINE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned, and on account and risk of the concerned, the following:—

4 cases each containing four pieces coloured Mohair seals, No. 99923, in all about 497 yards 45in.

31 cases glass globs.

40 cases Marine Glue.

On account and risk of Abdulkader A. Rehman:—

3 cases containing 64 pieces Union Gaberdine 54in. in all about 1,993 yards, Mark V. Co. 9071 No. 1/3.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE VILLAGE OF CHAKLA NEAR ANDHERI ON B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY LINE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., under instruction from Messrs. Unwalla, Peerojshaw and Papa Attorneys for Mr. Jamshedji Edulji Bamji and on account and at the risk of Darashaw Ardeshir Cooper and in pursuance of the Consent Decree dated 15th day of March 1921 made in High Court Suit No. 764 of 1921 (Jamshedji Edulji Bamji v. Darashaw Ardeshir Cooper) will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on SUNDAY, 27th November, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground situate at the village of Chakla in Taluka Salsette of Thana District in the Registration Sub-district of Kurla containing by admeasurement 2,950 square yards or thereabouts be the little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Thana under the following Entry, Survey, Pot and Palni numbers:—

Entry No. 236, Survey No. 49, Pot No. 0, Palni No. 1, Area gunthas 1.	
Entry No. 451, Survey No. 81, Pot Nos. 1 part of Palni No. 0, Area gunthas 4¼.	
Entry No. 451, Survey No. 81, Pot Nos. 2 part of Palni No. 0, Area gunthas 1¼.	
Entry No. 451, Survey No. 81, Pot Nos. 3 part of Palni No. 0, Area gunthas 1¼.	
Entry No. 451, Survey No. 81, Pot Nos. 4 part of Palni No. 0, Area gunthas 4½.	
Entry No. 451, Survey No. 81, Pot Nos. 8 part of Palni No. 0, Area gunthas ¾.	
Entry No. 455, Survey No. 82, Pot No. 6 part of Palni No. 0, Area gunthas 2¼.	
Entry No. 455, Survey No. 82, Pot No. 6 part of Palni No. 0, Area gunthas ¾.	
Entry No. 455, Survey No. 82, Pot No. 8 part of Palni 0, Area gunthas ½.	
Entry No. 455, Survey No. 82, Pot No. 10 part of Palni No. 0, Area gunthas 6.	
Total Area gunthas 24¼.	

and bounded as follows: that is to say on the North Marol Gondavli Road, on the East by formerly the property of Dwarkadas Madhavji and now belong to Mr. M. H Dehdasty beyond it by the property of Jeevanji Jamshedji Mody, on the West by the property of Manoel D. Almeida and on the South partly by the property of Pascol and partly by the property of Manoel D. Almeida.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwala Perojshaw and Papa, Attorneys for Jamshedji Edulji Bamji at 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th Nov. 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.

The Bandman Opera Co. 1921.

To-Night Saturday, Nov. 19th at 9-30 p.m.

The great success from Daly Theatre.

'The Maid of the Mountains"

Me To-morrow Sunday Nov. 20th at 5-30 p. m.

The present great success from Daly Theatre, London.

New Scenery New Dresses. New Artistes, A Stupendous production.

"THE SOUTHERN MAID"

Booking at S. Rose & Co. upto 1 p. m. after 3-30 p. m. at the Theatre.

Sunday's plan open on Sunday at the Theatre after 10-30 a. m.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30

For The First Time in Bombay

JUDD CROTTY presents an American Variety Show

"THE CHASERS"
"THE CHA"
" A

in Extraordinary JAZZ and RAGTIME including

TOD SANBORN

Xylophonist in JAZZ & Classical Selections

HARRY LEVINE

The JAZZ and Ragtime Pianist.

GEORGE CROTTY

Comedian and Dancer.

EXCELSIOR PICTURES include one of the BEST of CHARLIE CHAPLIN Films. A Roar from beginning to end.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME During the Visit of H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Popular Prices. Book at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE.

A Weeke's Repertoire of DAILY CHANGE in Honour of the restive season of H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, VISIT,

Today Sat. Nov, 19th at: 4, 6, 8, & 10 p. m.
The Wonder Story of Age.
'TARZAN OF THE APES"

To-morrow Sun. Nov, 20th at: 4, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
The Jungle Story.
"THE ROMANCE OF TARZAN"

MADAN THEATRES, LD.
PRESENT AT

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY! TO-DAY! TO-DAY!

Special Royal Visit Films.

Taken by their well-known Operator, Sig. E D'Liguoro (Late of the Italian Air Force) in connection with H. R. H. The PRINCE OF WALES' ARRIVAL:—

1. The First Ambassador of the Empire.
2. State Arrival of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.
3. Our Beloved Prince Lands on the Shores of India.
4. Homage of Bombay City Fathers'.
5. Municipal Address of Welcome.
6. Drive Through the City.
7. Scenes at the Bunder.

THE EMPRESS.

A week's Repertoire of DAILY CHANGE in honour of the Festive season of

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALSES' VISIT.

TO-DAY SATURDAY. Nov. 19th at 3; 4-30; 6-30; 8-15 10 p. m.

AN ALL CHAPLIN PROGRAMME including his Great Masterpiece.
'DOG'S LIFE"

TO-MORROW SUN. Nov. 20th at 3; 4-30; 6-30 8-15 & 10 p. m.

Ambrosio's Great classical Exclusive Lord Lytton's Mos Popular Novel.

THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII

TO-DAY—ONLY FOR ONE DAY!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present To-day—just for one day only.

"CLEOPATRA"

The William Fox Million-Dollar Production, featuring Theda Bara.

All the ten parts complete.

TO-MORROW—ONLY FOR ONE DAY!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers will present To-morrow—Sunday-just for one day

"A GENTLEMAN RIDER"

Five Shows To-day and To-morrow at, 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA.

(New Churney Road.)

AMUSEMENTS

Miss Jankibai

ALIAS

CHHAPAN CHHURI

THE RENOWNED SONGSTRESS OF ALLAHABAD.

Popular in palaces and public in India will give two musical Concerts.

at the

BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE

TARDEO

The Postponed Concert

Of THURSDAY the 17th November 21

WILL BE HELD ON

SUNDAY the 20th November 21

AT 9-30 P. M.

AND

Monday 21st November 21

AT 9-30 P. M.

Entire change of programme in each Concert.

Prices:—Rs. 10, 5, 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.

PLANS AT THE THEATRE.

Telephone No. 1000.

A DRAMA OF ROYAL SPLENDOUR AND KINGLY POMP!

IN HONOUR OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS' VISIT

Messers. K. D. and Brothers present

TO-NIGHT—AND THIS WEEK

a splendid Indian Super-production

"GOPICHAND"
"GOPICHAND"
"GOPICHAND"
"GOPICHAND"
"GOPICHAND"

See the ancient splendour and regal pomp of the Durbar of King Gopichand! A superb moral drama showing the strange way in which the chastity of a lady of sank was proved

Five Shows To-day 3-30; 5-30; 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

GLOBE CINEMA

THE CELEBRATED
Bengal Sweets
AND
Confectionery
IN BOMBAY.

Special Rabri (Basuti) Rasogolla, Rajbhog, and Sandesh of Varieties.

FOR RIGHT ROYAL TASTE

Many other choicest and palatable varieties.

No fresh recommendation needed.

Catering undertaken for Evening Parties, At Homes, Dinners, Weddings etc.

We guarantee purity and freshness at moderate price.

THE
Bengal Sweet-Meat Emporium.
63, Sandhurst Road,
Opp. Parekh's Hospital, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

LOCATION:

BORI BUNDER—MAIDAN

Grand Opening Night

SATURDAY 19th NOVEMBER 1921.

Two Shows Two Shows

1st Show 5-30 p. m.

2nd Show 9-30 p. m.

Two Shows Daily for One Week.

IN HONOUR OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS' VISIT!

THE PICK OF SUPER-PRODUCTIONS —AND THAT TOO BY THE CARTLOAD!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers are glad to announce the following Daily Change of Programme at the

West-End Cinema

UPTO Friday next!
ONE PICTURE EVERY DAY!
To-Day Saturday 19th November
"CLEOPATRA"
To-morrow Sunday 20th November
"A GENTLEMAN RIDER"
MONDAY 21st November
"A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS"
Tuesday 22nd November
"WHY CHANGE YOUR WIFE?"
Wednesday 23rd November
"DONT CHANGE YOUR HUSBAND"
Thursday 24th November
LES MISERABLES
Friday 25th November
"ALADIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP"
AT THE
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road)

PENS! RAZORS!! WATCHES!!!

PENS.—Blackbird Rs. 2-14, Do Nib Rs. 1-12; Swan ordinary Rs. 1-12; Do. Safety Rs. 6-12; Waterman No. 12 Rs. 6-12. Do. Safety Rs. 9-8; Do. Nib Rs. 4-8, Alexandra Rs. 2-4; Conklin Rs. 6-8; Swan or Waterman Clip As. 14; Cameron Safety Self-filling Rs. 8-8; Do. Safety Rs. 7-8.

RAZORS.—Krop ¾ ins. Rs. 4-14; German Liliput Rs. 2-12; Crown and Sword Rs. 3-12; Rodgers Rs. 2-8; (All Hollow ground) Lion Strap Re. 1; Burham, American Safety Razor Re. 1.

WATCHES.—Ingersol pocket Rs. 6-8; Do. Radiolite Rs. 8-8; Railway Regulator Pocket Rs. 4-14; Nickel, Wrist Cylinder Rs. 6-8; Nickel Wrist, lever, 15 Jew Plain Rs. 17-8; Do. Silver Rs. 20-12; Do. Rolled Gold Rs. 30; Do. 9-crt. Rs. 38; Do. 14-crt. Gold Rs. 47-12; Do 18-crt. Rs. 58; (Radium dial Rs. 3 extra) Krementz Stud 8 annas each. Links Rs. 5 per set.

LOVELUCK & CO.

Post Box 280, Madras

TRY
CARNEIGIE'S OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
BEST EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
Hunyadi Ganos Natural Mineral Water
Treacher's Supari Tooth Paste

Treacher & Co

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
Wines, Stores, Provisions
AND
General Merchants,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Estd. 1830.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Rs. 1
" " Cleaned Rs. 1 to Rs. 2-8

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderer
Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY. 1

ELECTRIC FANS

FIXTURES
METALLIC
LAMPS
ACCESSORIES

The London, Eastern and American Trading Co.,
M STREET FORT. BOMBAY.

DON'T BE PUZZLED
Insist on Having Only
S. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLET

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school masters and merchants, Blue, Black Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross, Red Re. 1-8 per gross.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
15-3, Lakhshmi Datt's Lane,
P. O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increassing sales prove this fact. Amrutanian is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joint cold, cough, cuts, bruises, ahiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Costs 10 Annas. Sold Everywhere, It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAIN.

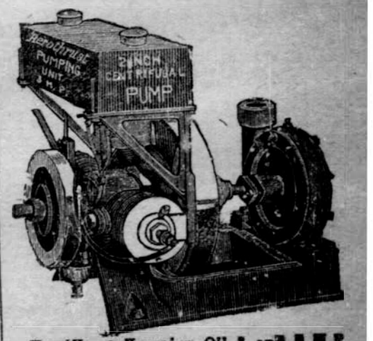
Everything that's good for the Eye at

SHANTI BROS., LD.
Bori Bunder, opp. The Empire

Your Eyes need examining—
Our Doctor, a London Specialist does it
AAS.
free of charge

AEROTHRUST Centrifugal Pumps.

DELIVERY FROM STOCK.



Aerothrust Kerosine Oil 5 and 8 H.P. Motor Engines, Direct connected 2" 3" Centrifugal pumping sets, Electric Lighting Sets, Out Board Motors and Binder Engines

SOLE AGENTS,

S. Navalkar & Sons.,
216, Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.
Telegrams "UTTAMSHRI", Bombay

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

Liverpool, 14th Nov. 1921.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		--
" " Sales of East Indian		Nil
" " Imports		--
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—		
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot.		10 90
Sakels		11 00
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	16 71
	March	16 74
	May	16 53
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	16 16
	May	16 01

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 15th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-days Price.
Nov.	10 60
Dec.	--
Jan.	10 52
Feb.	--
Mar.	10 42
April	--
May	10 38
June	--
July	10 30
Aug.	--
Sept.	10 09
Oct.	--

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 14th Nov. 1911.

Months.	To-day's price.
Novembers	10 66
December	10 64
January	10 57
February	10 51
March	10 48
April	10 44
May	10 41
June	10 36
July	10 32
August	10 21
September	10 09
Oct.	9 98

Tease :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 14th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	19 70
Dec.	19 85
Jan.	20 00
February	20 10
March	20 25
April	20 30
May	20 35
June	20 35
July	20 40

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 14th Nov. 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	7 40
" " Fully Good	7 90
" " Fine	8 15
M. G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	8 50
" " Fully Good	9 00
" " Fine	9 50
M. G. Broach, Good	9 05
" " Fully Good	9 55
" " Fine	10 05
M. G. Scinde, Good,	7 30
" " Fully Good	7 80
" " Fine	8 05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 14th Nov. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	34,000
" Exports to Great Britain	3,000
" " Continent	8,000
Futures at New York Jan.	16 42
" " " Mar.	16 43
" " " May	16 26
" " " July	15 90
Spot Cotton at New York	17 00
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 25
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	15 93
" " " May	15 75
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	8 3/4
Demand Bills	--
Silver Commercial Bars	99 1/4
Do. Foreign	66

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 15th Nov. 1921.

Future at New York	Jan.	16 44
	Mar.	16 47
	May	16 35
	July	15 98

Liverpool, 15th Nov. 1921.

Cotton Delivvery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	Jan.	10 59
	Mas	10 53
	May.	10 48
	July	10 40

London, 15th Nov. 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/4 5/16 Quiet
Bar Gold	5/3.9 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	38 3/8 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, 14th Nov. 1921.

Rentes 3 %	53 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	38 3/8
" 2 months hence	37 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet. India and China bought.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	--
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
" 7 day Market loans	3 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd instant.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, 15th Nov. 1920

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/sts	4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 7/8
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4
Rentes 5 per cent.	37

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	156 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Nov-Dec	£16 1/8
" Tone No demand.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot Net	
Dec. Sellers	28 3/8
" Months Jan.-April Sellers	26/6

New York, 15th Nov. 1921.

Demand Bills	3 96 37

EXCHANGE.

London, 15th Nov. 1921.

On London in Paris	54 52
In Germany	1 059 00
In Italy	94 85
Silver spot quiet but steady	38 3/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 13
Christiania	28 23
Amsterdam	11 37
Switzerland	21 02

Liverpool, 15th Nov. 1921.

Mid American Cotton spot	11 22
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	22 00

MONEY MARKET.

London, 15th Nov. 1921.

Rentes 3 p/c.	53 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	38 3/8
" 2 months hence	37 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet but steady.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	--
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd instant.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, 16th Nov. 1921.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 7/8
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4
Silver steady, small biz doing.	38 3/4

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	157

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Nov.-Dec.	15 3/4
" Tone Done. Sellers Dull and Lower.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
Dec. Sellers	26
" Months Jan.-April Sellers	26/3

New York, 16th Nov. 1921.

Demand Bills	400 25

EXCHANGE.

London, 16th Nov. 1921.

On London in Paris	54 91
In Germany	1 040 00
In Italy	95 40

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 15
Christiana	27 93
Amsterdam	11 37
Switzerland	21 04

Liverpool, 16th Nov. 1921.

Mid. American Cotton Spot	10 82
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakells	21 00

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 14th Nov. 1921.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. Feb.-Mar. Sellers	51
BARIL WHEAT 62 1-2 lbs.—Jan.-Feb. Sellers	51/6
KARACHI BARLEY Jan-Feb. Sellers	51
Tone:—Firm.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 1/8
Hongkong	£ 98 1/4
National	£ 37 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	Nominal
RAPESEED, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
TONE OF RAPESEED :—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
TONE OF LINSEED :—Neglected.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sond delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Quoted	£8 3/4
TORIA PAPESEED Nov.-Dec. Dull. Quoted	£ 17 3/4
LINSEED. Argentine Nov.-Dec. Value	£ 15
Tone :—Steady.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£67
Copper Braziers	£ 94
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 % 1960/90	£ 72 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 79 3 8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 87 7/8
Consols 2 1/2 %	48 7/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	39 1/2
Indian Stocks 3 1/2 % Sterling Loan	56 3/4
Government Securities 3 %	49
Indian War Loan 7 per cent	£ 104

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan.	14 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	11 1 4
Tone :—Irreg lar.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	19/6 to 20

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	Nov./Dec. Sellers 13/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Nov./Dec. Sellers	18/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov./Dec. Sellers	19/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Nov./Dec. Sellers	20
Tone :—	

London, 15th Nov 1921.

WHEAT.

BARLETTA RUSSO—62 lbs. Feb-Mar. Sellers	49
BARIL WHEAT—62 1/2 lbs. Jan. Feb. Sellers	49/6
KARACHI BARLEY - Jan.-Feb. Sellers	50
Tone :—Easier.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15
Hongkong	£ 99
National	£ 37 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold..	Nominal.
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs.	Nominal.
TONE OF RAPESEED :— Small.	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan Dunkirk	£ 16
TONE OF LINSEED :—Slow. Lower.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£ 8 3/4
TORIA RAPESEED :—Nov.-Dec. Sellers. Easier	£ 17 1/4
LINSEED, Argentine Dec.-Jan. Paid Sellers	£ 15 1 8
" " Dec-Jan. Paid	£ 15
Tone :— Quiet tendency.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 68
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£66 7/8
Copper Braziers	£ 94
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	21

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 72 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 78 3/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 87 7 8
Consols 2 1/2 %	49
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	39 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	56 3 4
Govt. Securities 3%	49
Indian Loan 7 p/c.	£ 104

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan.	14 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	11 1/4
Tone :—Dull.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	19/6 to 20

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F. Calcutta Nov. Dec. sellers	15/3
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Nov. Dec. Sellers	18/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov. Dec. Sellers	19/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Nov. Dec. Sellers	20
Tone :—	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The Marwari Bazar to-day opened in the morning at Rs. 433 for Broach April-May and went up to Rs. 452 then again declined to Rs. 444 which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 442.

The opening rates of Oomra December-January and March were Rs. 382 and Rs. 373 respectively nad closed at Rs. 385 for December-January and Rs. 383 for March. At this time the rates for Bengal were 323.

At Coloba the market opened for fully good Broach April-May at Rs. 442 and went up to Rs. 445 it again declined to Rs. 440 and closed at Rs. 444.

On Wednesday our Market at Marwari Bazar was closed on account of the dispute going on for the payment with the East India Cotton Association Ltd. At Colaba it opened for a very small business at 6 p.m. when the rates for Broach April-May were Rs. 423. Going up to Rs. 427 the Bazar closed at Rs. 437. The rates for Oomra December January opened at Rs. 362 where as for March were Rs. 357 and closed at Rs. 372 for December-January and Rs. 367 for March.

The rates for Bengal were 307.

Our ready Market at Colaba was dull but there was a little inquiry from Japan shippers when 3,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

CLOSING QUOTQTIONS (5-30 p.m.)

Bombay, 18th Nov. 1921,

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April/May,	 444
Fully Good Bengal	Dec. Jan,	.. 315
Fine Oomra ..	Dec. Jan,	.. 384
" "	Mar.	.. 381

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS

Bombay 18th Nov, 1921.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	Abril/May	 445
Eully Good Bengal	Dec Jan.	.. 316
Fine Oomra ..	Dec. Jan.	.. 383
.. ..	Mar.	 380

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3-0 p. m. Bombay, 16th Nov. 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 1/8
Bank Demand	1-4 5/32
Doc. Acceptaner 3 m/s	1,4 11 16
Fcs. Demand	360
American Dollars	377
Hongkong Dollars	202
Shanghai	285
Japan	178
Singapore	172

Markets—Steady.

WHEAT AND SEHDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds daily Quotations

6-30 p m. 16th Nov. 1921.

Beady.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	85 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	83 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	87 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	9 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	70 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0
Teelseed, Black	55 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0
Jawa	55 0 0
Groundnuts	52 0 0
Mowraseed	8 8 0
Castorseeds	46 0 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	9 7 0
Linseed May	12 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	5 0 0

Ready. Rail Delivery	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70 39	12 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-50	12 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	13 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-12	14 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	....
Teelseed, Black	-- --
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	....
Poppyseed, White	14 8 0
Groundnuts	12 0 0
Jawa	-- --
Mowraseed	9 0 0
Castorseeds	9 8 0
Cottonseeds Ready	38 0 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

Nov. 18.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 28-13.
Bars gold forward, 28-13
Bars silver ready, 97-2.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 97
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 96-13.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/4 1/16.
Bank's selling D D, 1/4 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/4 5/8.
Bank's buying T T, 1/4 1/8.
Bank's buying D D, 1/4 3/16.
Tone of Exchange—Steady at fall.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 371.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 391.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 381.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 176.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D F, Rs. 170.
London gold ready, s. 102-8.
London silver ready, d. 38-12.
London silver forward, d. 38-6.
Tone of Silver—China bought, steady.
Cross Rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange, Dollars 4.00.
French Exchange, Frcs 55.50.
Italian Exchange, 95.70.
Swiss Exchange, 21.30.
Belgium Exchange, 57.20.
German Exchange, Mrks 1050.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 60
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 76.
5 per cent War Loan, 84.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1928, 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931, 101/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 104/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 67.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 67.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 67.

FINANCE.

Money is in abundant supply with no inquiry. Call money rate is about 1½ per cent. There is a good demand for Government Securities with few sellers in the market.

Exchange is dull with hardly any material change in the rates. The bazars bought at almost every rise to cover previous sales. Owing to holidays there were not many bills in the market.

Gold was steady round Rs. 28/14 with good demand for ready lots. The off-take is about 20,000 tolas a day and the stock is about 4 lakhs tolas.

Silver was steady round Rs. 96-14 with a fair amount of business passing. At times China bought both locally and in London, and also sold out on different days. The tone is uncertain.

The daily off-take is about 40 bars, and the stock is about 5,000 bars.

The Shanghai-London rate is 3/9 per tael, Hongkong-London rate is 2/8 per dollar and Japan-London is 2/4½ per yen.

SHARES.

This has been a week of difficulties and troubles with small business passing in all markets. There were only two working days and the volume of business put through was limited. Thanks to the sound working by the Bank of India Clearing House that in spite of failures and losses, there has been no risk in getting payment for actual shares. The market was steady at the fall with some buyers, in evidence. The tendency is uncertain pending the settlement of troubles throughout the city, and business is expected to be normal next week after the holidays.

Tata Steel deferreds are steady round Rs. 255. Bank shares are quite steady with a fair demand.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—Market opened weak, but closed quiet.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2800, Alliance 370, Apollo 112/8, By. Cotton 1350, By. Dyeing 1745, Bradbury 1200, Century 1010, Cent. India 4470, Colabaland 2580, Coorla 3200, Crescent 660, Currimbhoy 1670, David 1517/8, Edw. Sassoon 650, Fazulbhoy 1660, Finlay 1540, Ind. Bleaching 220, Ind. Malwa 720, Kastoorchand 1500, Kohinoor 3440, Mathuradas 1125, Meyer Sassoon 420, New Great 1180, New. City 900, Pabani 1130, Pearls 1290, Phoenix 1075, Shapurji 437/8, Simplex 920 Swadeshi 4470, Tata Mill 1600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 750, B. Tramway 130, B. Steam 285, Bundi cement 41, Ind. Cement 330 x.d., Katni Ord 270, Katni Defd 1400, New India 19, Tata Iron Ord 80, Tata Iron Defd 270 Tata Iro nN. Ord 70, Tata Iron N. Defd 220, Tata Hydro 845, Tata Oil 92/8, Scindia 10.

COLOUR MARKET.

Nov. 18.

The chief feature of the market this week was steadiness in the ruling prices. Home quotations and specially German quotations are steady and in certain Dyes higher than those of the previous weeks. Very good indenting business is reported at the tempting offers from Germany. Local as well mofussil inquiries are not robust and business reported only in Alizarine and Directs. Sulphers rule easy and no good business reported. Madras Presidency appears to be in market for Fast Red Congo-Red, and Alizarine; however no business to report.

Quotations :—
Congo-Red Rs. 2/4/0 to 3/4/0 per lb.
Direct Green Rs. 5/6 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 13/14 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 9/10 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 6/8/0 per lb.
Cresophenine Rs. 5 per lb.
Fast Red Madrasi Rs. 9/12 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 3/4/0 per lb.
Metanil Yellow K. Rs. 2/8/0 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine 4B Rs. 4/8/0 per lb.
Delta Purpurine 5B Rs. 5/4/0 per lb.

MILL STORES.

Nov. 18.

A good deal of demand was evidenced for Healds of 15/40s yarn, especially of Millers make. The bazar rate kept fluctuating from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3/5 per 800 eyes, whereas several lots changed hands at Rs. 3 nett. The Home-offer is very firm and keeps steady at 42d Cifci. Several other makes of inferior stuff are offered at 40d. Reeds are not in robust demand. The supply from Home is also quiet. The forward rate is nearly 5d per 100 dents.

Roller Cloth and other woolen goods kept silent without notable changes. However, there is in general a scarcity for these stores articles. Kenion Roller cloth is ruling very high. Flannels are somewhat easy among woolen goods.

Bobbins and shuttles market kept dull.

Continued on page 6.

MEJESTIC CINEMA.

GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS

MIRABAI

The Kohinoor Photo Drama.

An episode from the History Mewar in Rajputana. The life story of one of the greatest devotee of Shree Krishna the immortal poetess of India, whose songs are in every body's mouth from Kashmir to cape Komorin.

MIRABAI

A historical Photo-Drama depicting scenes of love intrigue crime and Mira's stubborn fight against unrightoudness.

replete with

Brilliant Photographic Effect.

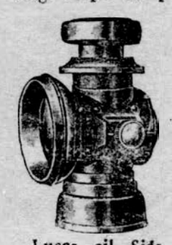
Shows at : 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Popular Prices.

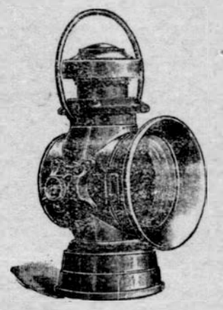
LUCAS

MOTOR OIL SIDE LAMPS.

"LUCAS" are well-known British made Oil Side and Tail Lamps which will give best results. The burning is not affected by high winds and will not jolt out—Quality is supreme in every mode' while the prices are reduced and verge on pre-war prices.



Lucas oil Side Lamps for use on small cars or Light Delivery Vans. Height 8½ inches. Very neat and compact pattern.
No 144 All Brass, Rs. 60-0-0 pair.
No 146. All ickal, Rs. 6-5 0 pair.



Lucas Oil Side Lamps. Best Lamps pr curable. War office subsidy pattern. Height 10½ inches.

No. 723 Black and Brass. Rs. 85-0 pair.

No. 724 All Brass, Rs. 85-0 pair.

No. 726 All Nickel Rs. 85-0 pair.

Lucas Side Lamps. Another War office subsidy pattern. Height 12 inches.

No. 741 Black and Nickel, Rs. 90-0 pair.

LUCAS Oil Tail Lamps. As sketch. Height 8½ inches,

No 631. Black and Nickel Rs. 35-0 each

No 633. Black and Brass Rs. 53 0 each.

No 634. All Brass. Rs. 35-0 each.

No 636. All Nickel Rs. 37-8 each.

LUCAS HORNS:
No. 38 T. Double Turn, All Nickel, or Black and Brass Rs 47-8 each.
Rs. 34 T. Single Turn, All Nickel, or Black and nickel Rs. 38-8 each.
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BOMBAY MARKET,

(Continued from page 5.)

Japanese shuttles and Bobbins have considerably undergone decline both in rate and demand. Wilson goods keep in demand. Japanese Slubbings are slightly active and are varying at Rs. 45 per gross. Conicals are very dull and are quoted at Rs. 7/8. Ring rabbeths witnessed no demand. Japanese changed hands at Rs. 12.

Quotations:—
Heralds Rs. 3/5/0 per 800 eyes.
Reeds Rs. 0/5/0 per 100 dents.
Roller Cloth Rs. 7/8 per yard.
Pickers No. 4 Rs. 80/100 per gross.
Picking Band Rs. 2/10/0 per lb.
Conicle Pirn 5" Rs. 8 per gross.
Ring Rabbeth Rs. 12/8/0 to 13/8/0 per gross.

CHEMICAL MARKET.

Nov. 18.

There was some excitement in the doings of Bichromate of soda and potash, which have gathered some strength after Diwali. The price of the former has nearly touched Rs. 50; whereas, the later is now quoted at Rs. 60 per cwt. Gemran goods which has very easy quotations some one month before, have also slightly improved, and the imports manifest of the last month showed slight decrease. Aniline salt kep' steady at Rs. 0-13-0; Antimony salt changed hands a Rs. 1-4-0 per lb. Zinc Chloride witnessed somewhat diminished demand.. Magnesium chloride is very quiet. Epsom salt slightly advanced. Glauber salt is steady at Rs. 5/8.

Among sizing starches, Farina declined. Sago is quoted at Rs. 13/8. Maize and Rice starches have nothing important. The other sizing ingredients are almost quiet.

Quotations:—
Farina (Dutch) Rs. 27/28 per cwt. Antimony Salt Rs. 1/4/0 per lb.
Farina K. Rs. 25/26 per cwt. Acetic Acid Rs. 0/10/0 pe rlb.
Sago-Flour Rs. 13/8/0 per cwt. Potash Clorate Rs. 0/5/6 per lb.
Maitz Starch Rs. 23/24 per cwt. Glauber Salt Rs. 5/8/0 per cwt.
Rice Starch Rs. 33 per cwt. Caustic Soda Rs. 33 per cwt.
Aniline Salt Rs. 0/13/0 per lb Magnetium Chloride Rs. 8 per cwt.
Bicromate Potash Rs. 55/57 per cwt.
Bicromate Soda Rs. 47/48 per cwt. Zinc Chloride Rs. 25 per cwt.
Oxalic Acid Rs. 75 per cwt.

HOME MARKETS.

Nov. 18.

A further drop is reported in the Home markets thus showing further weakness owing to bad trade and political and financial reverses. As for the future of the market the opinion is uncertain. The following are the changes in the Home markets as quoted and compared with the last week:—

Liverpool Spot 1921 ...	11.98	10.82	—116
New York Spot 1921 ...	18.00	17.30	— 70
Liverpool Jan. 1922 ...	11.05	10.39	— 66
Liverpool Mar. 1922 ...	11.02	10.37	— 65
New York Jan. 1922 ...	17.24	16.70	— 54
New York Mar. 1922 ...	17.20	16.74	— 46

LOCAL MARKET.

Nov. 18.

Fully Good Broach April-May 1922 opened in the bazar at Rs. 409 on the 11th instant, went up to Rs. 422½ on the above day, again dropped to Rs. 400 on the 12th instant, and gradually improved to 437 on the 16th and closed at Rs. 437 on the above day at Colaba.

Fine Oomras for December-January 1922 opened in the bazar at Rs. 360 went up to Rs. 365 on the above day again dropped to Rs. 351 on the 12th instant and gradually advanced to Rs. 375 on the 16th and closed at Rs. 375 on the above day at Colaba.

As the tone of the home market is uncertain and unsettled, and as they expect further lower prices, we advise our friends here to sell in the local market as the prices here are much higher compared with home markets.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Nov. 18.

We have to report a quiet but steady market during the week with further arrivals and with good demand prices for ready sugars have been maintained. As regards forward positions. The rates quoted from Java are nearly 2s. per cwt. higher than the ruling prices and hence there is no business doing.

Karachi and Calcutta markets remain prices and hence there is no business doing.

Java market is reported Firm owing to bears covering and business doing at 12½ gilders F. O. B. Mauritius market keeps steady with good demand from Europe and Syndicate has sold 30,000 Tons at As. 13-2-0 C. I. F. Home and American markets remain steady.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

TMO Rs 19-0-0 18s. F. B. Harbour stocks 180,000 Bags.
Mauritius Rs. 18-14-0 stocks 100,000 Bags.
Arrivals:—
S. S. Risaldar with 280,000 bags Java Sugar.
S. S. Sirsa with 80,000 Bags Mauritius.

EVILS OF PROSTITUTION.

CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEE.

A Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary of November 17 says:—

The Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to appoint a Committee to consider means for remedying the evils of prostitution in Bombay. The Committee will be constituted as follows:—

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. (Chairman); the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay; the Right Rev. the Archbishop of Bombay; the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay; Major-General W. E. Jennings, M.D., I.M.S., M.L.C.; Major C. Fernandes, M.D., I.M.S., M.L.C.; Dr. Miss E Turner Watts, M.D.; Dr. Miss Jerbanoo Edalji Mistri, L.M. & S.; Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, Bar-at-Law; Mr. S. Velinkar, LL.B. Bar-at-Law; Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, M.L.C.; Mr. K. Natrajan. A member to be nominated by the Salvation Army.

We have for immediate sale the undermentioned Cars at bargain price
Brand new in perfect condition:—
25 H. P. CROSSLEY Touring Body
25 H. P. CROSSLEY Manchester Touring Body
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OVERLAND 4 at tempting price
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310, Lamington Rd. off Jacob Circle
Phone. 5995
Head Office:— 320, Mint Road., Fort.
Phone. 4643.

SHARES.

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Mar.	12½	320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld	100	Jan.-Aug.	17½	590
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	14½	80
Imperial	100	—	13½	1425
Bank of India Rs. 50	500	—	14½	12
Morlea	—	—	9½	38
Central Rs. 25 M..	50	April	16½	17
Central Co-op Bk. Rs.50	50	—	7½	45 xd.
Tata . Rs 20	75	—	As. 12	32/12
Union 75	50	Rs.		5
EXCHANGE BANKS				
Chartered Bank	5	April-Oct.	12½	14
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	—	7½	63/11
Hongkong and Shanghai A	125		22½	95
Mercantile Bank B £123	25	Mar.-Sept.	16½	201
C121	25	Sept.-Mar.	16½	254
National £212		Feb.-Oct.	£36½	37

PRESS COMPANIES

	Rs.		Last Div. p.a. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	50	May	27	520
Fort	475	Nov.	150	1220
Harvey and Sabh pty	500	July	70	665
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	15	117 1/2
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	205
New Bazar	500	Oct.	5	480
New Motiasli Co.	400	Nov.	110	320 xd.
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	350 xd.
Volkert U. P Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	50	595

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	150	Mar.-Aug.	11	%	120
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	600	,, do.	12	%	600
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	9	%	102
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June-Jan.	6	%	62
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4	%	75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	5	%	67
Futwah-Islampur Rs.50	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	%	53
Gujerat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5	%	70
Hoshiarpur Deab	100	Jan.-July	4	%	67
Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.	100	—	4	%	100
Larkhana Railway	100	—	4	%	75
Mandra Bhon Ry Rs.90	100	April-Oct.	5	%	58
Mymensingh	100	—	5	%	70
Pachora Jenmer	100	Jan.-July	5	%	71
Sara Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4	%	59
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5	%	70
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	10	%	120
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	11	%	605
pper Sind Light Ry.	100	—	6	%	65

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Elec.	100	—	16%		175
Andhra Valley O	1,000	—	4%		775
Adhara Valley P	1,000	—	4%		100
P, Rs.	50	—	7%		55
B. E. S. and T Co. Rs.	52	May.-Oct.	Rs. 6		12 1/8
Karachi B, O	100	—			108
Surat Elect.	100	—	—		4 prics
Tata Hydro-Elect...	1,000	Jan.	25		844
,, P....	1,000	Jan.	85		879
Telephone	58	—	2		104

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half Year d. Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	100		2800
Alliance Cotton	100	—	—		370
Apolo	50	—	—		112/8
Asar Virji & Nirwani	100	—	—		100
	100	Dec.	12½		83
Bo Cotton Manufg.	500	—	25		1310
Bo. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	120		1745
Bombay Industrials	150	—	—		100
Bradbury Mills	250	—	35		12.0
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	80		1015
Central India	500	May-Nov.	140		4620
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%		370
Colaba Land & Mill	700	—	250		2700
corla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	350		3200
Crosent	100	do.	60		600
Currimbhoy	250	do.	195		1670
David	250	do.	140		1580
Dawn	250	do.	258		1670
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	As. 8		650
Elphinstone	100	—	100		600
Emperor Edward	100	do.	15		1500
Fazulbhoy.	250	May	120		1670
Finlay Mills	250		210		1510
Framji Petit	1,000	May	125		2210
Globe	100	—	60		350
Gokak Mill	100	June	30		325
Gold Mohor	100	—	20	227	1/8
Hindusta	1,000		50		200
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct.	150		2450
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching	100	do.	200		220
Indian Manufg.	1,000	—	10		220
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	150		720
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	150		590
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	April-Oct.	140		640
Kastoorchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	90		1500
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	300		1795
Khatau	100	June-Dec.			770
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	37		3490
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	500		5000
Madhavrao Scindhia	100	Mar.-Sept.	25		270
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April-Sept.	200		3500
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	200		1900
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	500		5200
Mathuradas Mills	500	—	100		1175
Mayer Sassoon	100	do.	25		420
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	—	350		7700
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug	60%		7720
New City of Bombay	100	Mar.-Sept.	100		930
New Great Eastern	500	April-Oct.	100		1150
Pabaney	250	—	100		1150
Pearl	250	—	9		1310
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	—		1130
Planet Mill	100	—	—		340
Premier	100	—	15		230
Presidency	125	Jan.-July.	30		255
Sassoon Cotton	100	April-Oct.	1,000		380
Sassoon Silk	500	April	35		100
Sholapore	1,000	do.	80		18000
Simplex	250	June.-Aug.	80		675
Sir S. Broacha Mills	100	—	350		480
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	100		2650
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	15		4600
Swan	250	Oct.	—		1280
Tata O	500	—	8½		1600
Tata P	500	—	6		1900
Union Mill	250	—	250		550
Vishnu Cotton O	500	—	—		2150
Vishnu Cotton P	500	—	75		5200
Western India	1,000	—	125		901

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Acock Ashdown Co.	50	Oct.-May	100		767/8
Back Bay Bath	50	—	8		40
Badham Pile	70	—	8		100
Balapur Sugar Co.	100	Feb.-Aug.	—		15 dis.
Bo. Burma T. Corports.	125	—	Rs. 20		510
Bo. Burma T. Corports. New Issue 25	25		8		145
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug.	125		1600
Bby Ice Mfg.	40		8		20
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. O	250	Mar.-Sept.	7		22 2/8
P	250	Oct.	8%		102
Bombay Uganda	100	—	612		Dan.
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Co. P	125	Oct.	36%		18
British Burma Petroleum	8	Mar.-Oct.	As. 2		13
The Eastern O	10	—	—		—
Chemical Co. D	10	—	Nil.		10
Sah	10	—	42½		38
Empire Life Rs. 50	100		Rs. 1	362	1/2
Gobhai Karanjia O	100	—	Rs. 6		64
George Gahagan & Co.	100	—	7%	5	dis.
Indian Cotton Oil O	100	Dec.-July	7%	75	nom.
Co. P.	200	Dec.-July	15	215	nom.
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	50%		230
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd.	50	Oct.	50%		230
Kemp & Co.	200	July	50		130
Marks & Co.	100	Jul/	12	147	1/2
Marsland Price Co.	100		6%		100
Marslane Price Co,	100		7%		90
McKenzies Ltd.	100		30%		530
New Indian Insurance	100	Sept.	—		10
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	27		155
O.Govt.S.Life A.Rs. 50	200	May	30%		180
Phillips & Co.	50	July	—		50
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	8%		540
Soladia	10	—	Nil.		10
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co. C	100	Sept.	35%		150
	75	—	—		50
Tata Iron Steel Co. D	30		6%		270
P	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%		
Tata Iron Cod (ND)	200	—	—		70
Dif ,,)	400	—	—		220
Tata Iron Pref (second)	10	—	—		370
Thacker & Co.	50	June	—		30
Tata Oil Mills	100	—	1/50		92/8
Western India Chemical Co.	100	—	—		5 dis

D—Gum Div. B—Buy. H—Nominal R—Rx Div.

READY MARKET.

Nov. 18.

During the week under review the demand for ready cotton was poor with a good decline in prices and the sales reported very small about 5,000 to 10,000 bales in a week. We advise our friends to sell away.

The Employees of the O. & R. Railway have decided to appeal to the Viceroy and the Railway Board to secure better wages failing which they go on strike after 24th. instant. The O. & R. Railway authorities consider that the demands of the men require careful investigation and decision could not be taken immediately. (A. P.)

THE WEATHER.

DILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 18th November, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

feet in the south-east of the division. Day

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the north and in detemperature is nearly normal; night temperature is nearly normal or higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and humidity is generally in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is lower than usual at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Bikaner humidity is in defect. Day temperature is below normal at Jacobabad; night temperature is lower than usual at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Central India West and in defect at Surat. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is above the average at Dwarka and Rajkot but below it at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and in the east of the reporting area humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and lightly or moderately clouded in the south of the division. Day temperature is lower than usual at Mormugao; night temperature is below normal at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded at Belgaum and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Aurangabad and Ahmednagar and in excess at Sholapur and Belgaum. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is lower than usual at Ahmednagar and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—There have been a few light falls of rain in Malabar and skies are lightly or moderately clouded over the southern half of the Peninsula. A disturbance from the west has given moderate cloud over north-west India.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are likely in the extreme south and in the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 17th November, 1921:—

Weather has been dry except for half an inch of rain at Cochin. A western disturbance is approaching the North-West Frontier.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th Nov, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29.923
Temperature of Air	degrees	78.4
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	,,	70.8
Dew Point	,,	67.3
Relative humidity of Air ..	,,	0.698
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	,,	0.0
Maximum temperature of Air ..	,,	87.1
Minimum do do ..	,,	72.1
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		E,WNW.
Movement of Wind do.	miles	117

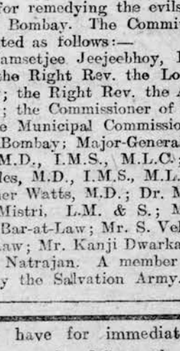
SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
Thu ..	24th Nov	h. m. m 6 16 7 16a	ft. in. 26 9 15 11

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
Thu. ..	24th Nov.	h. m. m 0 0 1 9a	ft. in. 19 6 17 8



Uric Acid and the Kidneys.

Excess uric-acid is an active cause of rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago, and may be both cause and effect of kidney weakness Heavy, indigestible meals, alcohol, over-work and irregular habits tend to create so much of this poison that the kidneys are overpowered by the strain of filtering it from the blood

Precaution and moderation will create less uric-acid, ease the kidneys' task and prevent unfiltered uric-acid from settling and crystallising in the arterics, muscles, nerves, and joints. These preventive measures may be completed by timely strengthening the kidneys with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This special kidney medicine provides successful treatment for even advanced forms of kidney complaint and such symptoms as rheumatism, stone, lumbago, sciatica. gravel, renal-dropsy kidney and bladder inflammation and uric-acid poisoning.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do not affect the bowels. They act solely upon the kidneys and bladder. Antiseptic, preventative and curative, this special kidney medicine is widely recommended for its thorough and time proved successes.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

Telegrams:—CHEMICOLOR, BOMBAY. Telephone 3642 & 2331, BOMBAY

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MADRAS—CALCUTTA—DELHI—MADURA, etc.
Aniline, Alizarinearine, Indanthrine and Algol-Colours, also heavy Chemicals Dyeing, Printing. leather, paper and other works., . .
The following Consignments just received:—
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CONGORED
RHODAMINE
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The ALEXANDRA CINEMA

All the powerful appeal of Bayard Veiller's great stage success "The Primrose Path" is Brought out in its screen adaptation.
BURNT WINGS
Featuring Frank Maos, Josephine Hill and Betly Blythe
BURNT WINGS
A HEART THROB PHOTO-DRAMA
Her husband was sick. He needed food and medicine. They were penniless. But there is always money for a pretty girl in paris. Was she justified
Judge for your self.
BURNT WINGS
Shows at 5-15. 7, 8-45 and 10-30
THE ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road. A few paces from Byculla Club.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY

The s. s. Devanha with English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales visits Poona (Departure from Kirkee for Bombay, 7 p.m.)

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

PEREIRA.—On Friday 18th November, Marianna wife of Alexandro Pereira of the National Bank of India. Aged 72 years. Funeral will leave his residence Nesbit Road for Sewree at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day, Saturday.—R. I. P.

CHURY.—On 17th November at Dadar of pneumonia, D. N, Chury aged 25, Train Examiner at Victoria Terminus. Deeply mourned by his family and a large circle of friends.

REQUIEM MASS.

Monday the 21st November 1921 being the first anniversary of the death of the late Major P. H. Rodrigues, I.M.D., of the R. I. M. Dockyard Dispensary. There will be a solemn Requiem High Mass at the Salvation Church Dadar, at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

Friends and relation kindly accept this the only intimation.

R2011

MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Working Committee will meet to-day at 9 p.m. at Shri Nivas Buildings Matunga.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the city of Bombay will be held on Saturday, the 19th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Office of the Committee, 375, Hornby Road, Fort.

BRAHMACHARYA.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, on Sunday the 20th instant, at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when Shriman Swami Omkarsuchidanandji will deliver a lecture on "Brahmacharya."

Y. M. E. S. SCOUT TROOP.

The Scout Master and Treasurer of the Youngmen's Educational Society, Scout Troop, Girgaon, writes:—"It was not passed by the Court of Honour yet that the scouts should not take part in the coming Scout Rally for the Royal Welcome."

"LIFE IS BEAUTIFUL."

Under the auspices of the Ganesha Lodge, Theosophical Society, Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will deliver a public lecture on "Life Beautiful" on Sunday the 20th November, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at Vaidya Brother's Hall, Bhat Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

BOMBAY SHORTHAND WRITERS' AND TYPISTS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, a lecture will be delivered by Mr. R. G. Joshi on "Office Discipline and Shorthand-Typist" on Sunday the 20th instant, at the Mankar Hall, New Wadi, Dadyset Agiary Lane, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). All Shorthand-Typists are cordially invited.

BOMBAY MARATHA SOCIAL CLUB.

The fourth annual gathering of this Club will be held at "Shankershet House", Girgaum Road, on Sunday the 20th instant, when an exhibition of art and needle-work of Maratha ladies in Bombay will be opened.

SION CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A public meeting of all the residents of Sion will meet on Wednesday, the 23rd November 1921 at 9 p.m. at Mr. Jogleker's Bungalow opp. Railway Station, Mr. Veliji Lakhamsey will preside Messrs. Jivraj G. Nensey, Dr. Saverkar, Jaykar and others will be among the speakers.

BOMBAY NATIONAL COLLEGE

The National College will re-open on Monday, the 21st instant at 3 p.m. The College has to be closed for to-day and to-morrow on account of the disturbances near the College premises and hence the necessity of the announcement for the information of students.

The following donation to the College are received:—Rs. 121 from Dr. D. K. Kale and Rs. 60 in memory of Lok. Tilak for giving prizes to lady students of the College, from the Hind Mahila Samaj.

WEST-END CINEMA.

The Daily Change of Programme in honour of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, continues this week also at the West-End Cinema (New Churney Road). Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present on Saturday the William Fox Million-Dollar Super-Production "Cleopatra" featuring Theda Bara, while on Sunday present an interesting drama of tense and nerve tingling incidents 'A Gentlemen Riders."

GLOBE CINEMA.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present tonight and during this whole week a superb Indian Production "Gopichand." It is a splendid photo-drama of the ancient pomp and splendour of the ancient Durbars of Indian Rajas. The plot is interesting and the story teaches a great moral.

ALEXANDRA.

Many inquiries have been received at the Alexandra, where "Burnt Wings" is now on view, regarding Rudolph Christians, who plays the role of the millionaire art collector in this Universal photodrama starring Frank Mayo.

The fact is that Rudolph Christians has been playing in New York for four years, being the star and director of the Irving Place Theatre. Before that he was one of the most popular dramatic stars in Europe, playing in every capital from Petrograd to London, and was leading favourite in Vienna, Berlin, Budapest, Stockholm and Amsterdam.

"Burnt Wings," the first photodrama in which this fine actor appears, is a screen version of the stage success, "The Princess' Path," by Bayard Veiller, author of "Within the Law" and "The Thirteenth Chair." It was directed by Christy Cabanne.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE

PICKETING TO STOP.

The Chairman of the Vigilance Committee writes to say:—

Picketing in all wards should be stopped until further notice.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

MAHOMEDANS OUT FOR 161.

PARSEES TO MAKE 169 TO WIN.

As a result of the second day's play in the match between the Mahomedans and Parsi in the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, the Parsis still want 116 runs to make to win, and as matters stand a Parsi victory seems imminent, but cricket is such a game of chance that it will not come as a surprise to anyone if the result is otherwise.

The cricket yesterday was by no means attractive, and the day's play only realised 233 runs. Except for some batting on the part of Nazir Husein for the Mahomedans and Col. Mistry for the Parsis, the cricket was of a dull nature. The Parsis, who on Thursday, had 139 for the loss of six wickets, made a bold bid to top their opponents' score but failed by seven runs. Gandhi, who was undefeated with 64, fell without adding anything to his overnight's score, and none of the other batsmen with the exception of Elavia could do anything of note. Gandhi played faultless cricket and cut and drove in fine style his score including nine boundaries. The feature of the innings was the bowling of Hassan Shah, who kept a perfect length throughout and set the batsman thinking all the way. He ended up with the exceeding good average of four wickets for six runs, in seven overs, four of which were maidens. Aziz Khan, also bowled with a good deal of vim and at one stage had four wickets for twenty-nine runs. After this he was rather expensive and eventually finished up with five wickets for sixty-two runs.

The Mahomedan were naturally elated at leading in the first innings, even though by the small margin of seven runs, and entered on their second innings with much confidence. They, however, started none too well, losing their first wicket for only 19 runs. Then Tambuwalla, who had his lives given him, and Feroze Khan became associated, and batting freely added 53 before a separation was affected. Tambuwalla falling to a good length ball of Warden. Tambuwalla's innings of 48 was a splendid effort, and he was deservedly applauded on his return to the pavilion. Yusuf Baig helped Feroze Khan for an another useful partnership, the latter being the first to leave, being caught at short leg by "Dolly" Kapadia in turning a fast one from Kalapesi. The batsman hit at the ball hard and truly and Kapadia, putting up his hand, the ball stuck in it, and no one was more surprised than the fielder himself. Yusuf Baig continued to bat in fine style and was not out till he had contributed 23. After Yusuf Baig's dismissal the only batsmen to come off were Nazir Hussein and Hassan Shah, and the innings closed for 161. Nazir Hussein again gave a fine exhibition of clean hitting for 33 and once hit Vajifdar right on to the sight canvas. The Parsi fielding was again very slack, and a number of runs were given away. Warden proved the most successful of the Parsi bowlers, and bowled very well indeed. He had most of the batsmen stuck up, and finished up with seven wickets for forty-four runs.

With 169 to make for victory and an hour's batting the Parsis entered upon their second innings and when stumps were drawn for the day had scored 53 for the loss of one wicket. Mistry, who had a life given him early in his inning, once again played free cricket for 22, while Bhappoo and Gandhi batted confidently for 20 and 10 respectively.

Capt. J. M. Mathews (Presidency) and Mr. K. A. Date (Hindus) Umpires.

The Parsee innings was continued this morning at 11-7 a.m. the overnight not-outs Gandhi and Kanga coming to face Hasan Shah and Aziz Khan. Disaster awaited the Parsees even to-day for with the very first ball of the day Gandhi was caught behind the wickets by Bham off Hasan Shah. With the fall of this wicket the Parsee side were left without much chance of holding out. Gandhi played a faultless innings for his 64, his score including nine four's.

Elavia joined Kanga and was soon after missed in slips getting four runs for the miss in the bargain. A few singles more, and Kanga was missed, in a similar manner, by Bham behind the wickets paying four runs as penalty. Elavia finely cut Aziz to the boundary, but a few balls later he lost his partner Kanga's wickets being disturbed by Hasan Shah. (158—8—6.) B. Kapadia followed next, but Hasan Shah also captured his wicket in the same over beating him with a ball that broke from the leg. (158—9—0.) Balsara, the last wicket, came in at 11-30 a.m., and scoured a couple of singles off Aziz. The game was getting very interesting at this stage for, the Parsees had put up 141 runs and if the result was to be decided on the first innings, as was not unlikely, the batting side had only to put in 9 runs more. Every ball was watched with evident interest. Bulsara faced Aziz and the bowler did not fail to take his chance. Bulsara played three balls, the fact being acknowledged from the galleries, but the fourth ball beat him completely displacing his mid-wicket. The Parsee first innings thus came to a close 25 minutes after the start. The total score was 161, i.e., 7 less than that of the Mahomedans. The top score on their side by 64 by Gandhi, the bowling honours being shared by Aziz and Hasan Shah, the latter capturing 4 wickets in 7 overs, of which 4 were maiden, the rest conceding only 6 runs!

MAHOMEDANS.

2nd Innings.

The Mahomedans began their second innings at 11-50 a.m. sending in Tamboowalla and Shaikh to the bowling of Warden and Bulsara. Warden opened to Tamboowalla from the Police Court end, the batsman scoring a single with a fine leg glance, and on crossing over banged Bulsara D. Kapadia saving the boundary by good fielding. Warden's second over saw the dismissal of Shaikh who after surviving three successive appeals from the bowler was clean bowled by the fourth ball. Murad partnered Tamboowalla and opened his account by cutting Warden for two. Both batsmen were having a merry time when Murad happened to cock up a rising ball from Bulsara and was caught by the bowler, retiring with 8. (12—2—8.) Barodawalla filled the vacancy and scored three runs with pretty chops, but in trying a fourth off Warden was bowled out. (19—3—3.) Up to this time there was no batsman to give Tamboowalla a stand. The latter batsman was playing a careful game, but even he was given a life at this stage, D. Kapadia failing to hold an easy catch at cover point. Tamboowalla punished the next ball of Bulsara banging him powerfully to the long boundary for four.

Feroze Khan joined Tamboowalla being greeted by the latter with a fine cut off Bulsara, Kalapesi failing to save the boundary. At 38, Vajifdar was put on at the Gymkhana end, in place of Bulsara, and sent down a maiden, but his second over proved more costly. Tamboowalla sending him twice to the boundary with charming cuts finishing off with a single. Bhappoo now took over bowling from Warden at the other end, the score being 47 at this stage. Tamboowalla was settling down, however, and hit the first two deliveries of Bhappoo to the long boundary and cut the third for a single, Feroze Khan following suit for the fourth. Feroze Khan cut Bhappoo, in the next over, again to the boundary and a few singles later lunch interval was taken at 1 o'clock the score standing at 65 with 3 wickets down. Feroze Khan and Tamboowalla were still going strong with 12 and 42 respectively, the latter having six four's.

AFTER LUNCH.

Play was resumed at 2-5 p.m. Tamboowalla facing Bulsara, and scoring away six runs off his first over, getting a nice couple with a leg glance and prettily cutting him for four. Warden bowled from the other end Ferozekhan scoring a single with a late cut. Warden's persisting efforts were rewarded now, Tamboowalla falling for a straight ball. The outgoing batsman was responsible for 48 runs which included seven four's. He was greatly instrumental in staying the fortunes of his side having played as in the first innings, for about one hour and a half. He was twice missed early in his innings, once by Vajifdar in the slips, when he had made only a few runs and again by D. Kapadia at cover-point. When Yusuf Baig, Captain of the Mahomedans, joined Ferozekhan the score was 72 with 4 wickets down.

Yusuf Baig would have had to retire at the very first ball, if he was not missed at short leg off Warden. Ferozekhan succeeded in getting a few more singles when he also had a life for the ball bumping up he put up a catch just beyond the reach of the wicket-keeper who however, tried well, had the ball in his hands but failed to hold it. Ferozekhan had 16 at this stage.

Kalapesi now relieved Bulsara, who had bowled up till now from the Gymkhana end. Though Ferozekhan did not quite dislike the change, having got off a couple beautiful cuts in fine style, the second over of the change saw his dismissal, D. Kapadia bringing off a lucky, one-handed catch at short leg, the ball sticking in his right hand. Ferozekhan played well for his 20 runs. (95—5—20).

Nazir Husein joined his skipper and soon after banged a full pitch from Kalapesi for four the outfields just allowing the ball to cross the boundary. Both batsmen punished Kalapesi's fast balls cutting and glancing without, extra effort, mostly to the boundary. A three from Yusuf Baig brought the first century on the board and 110 were recorded a couple of minutes later. Yusuf Baig, however, was soon after out to a catch behind the wickets by R. Kapadia off Warden. Yusuf Baig exhibited in his score of 23 some of his excellent placings through the slips for which he is famous. The fielding was changed two or three times at this stage, both players playing all round the wicket. Abdul Aziz Khan came out to take the place and joined Nazir Husein both of them having to their credit three sixes between them in the first innings. True to expectation Nazir Hussein tried to show how it could be done, lifting Warden to the long off boundary. The stroke, however, just fell short a yard or two of the ropes Elavia not only letting the catch drop but also conceding a four. Vajifdar relieved Kalapesi and in his bowling Aziz was declared 1-b-w and retired with 6. (140—7—6).

Hasan Shah filled the vacancy and soon after Nazir lifted Vajifdar for six hitting the Gymkhana screen. This was his crowning shot, however, for his career wickets came to a close B. Kapadia bringing off a smart catch behind the wickets. As in the first innings Nazir's batting was thought vigorous, at times getting obviously aggressive. His score of 33 which included four four's and one six was the second highest of the batting side so far. (147—8—33).

This sent in Abdus Salaam who, however, did not remain at the wicket long enough. Soon after his entry he cut Warden for a single which brought the century and half on the board. Hasan Shah elicited applause by turning Vajifdar to the square leg boundary the shot going from within the reach of Bulsara who made an attempt to hold it. Abdus Salaam, now, lifted up his arms for a high shot to a straight ball from Warden the ball finding its mark. Abdus Salam had 6 runs. At 10 minutes to 4 o'clock Bham came in, but even in this innings he had a very short career at the wicket being stumped by B. Kapadia off Warden. The Mahomedans' second innings thus came to a close at a little before 4 o'clock with a total of 161 runs. The batting honours were again divided between Tamboowala and Nazir Husein only the order being reversed. The bowling honours were carried-off by Warden without a rival.

Scores:—

MAHOMEDANS.

First Innings.

T. T. Barodawalla b Balsara	8
K. Tamboowalla c Gandhi b Bhappoo	25
C. Murad b Balsara	13
Feroze Khan c Gandhi b Balsara	22
Mirza Yusuf Beg (Captain) c Vajifdar b Warden	11
Hasan Shah l-b-w, Warden	3
Syed Nazir Husein st. B. Kapadia b Balsara	44
Abdus Salam c Elavia b Warden	1
Abdul Aziz Khan st. B Kapadi b Warden	24
E. Shaikh (not out)	0
A. E. Bham b Warder	1
Extras	6
Total	168

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Mahomedans—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W
J. S. Warden	24.3	70	66	5
M. D. Balsara	21	2	63	4
B. Bhappoo	14	3	28	1

MAHOMEDANS.

Second Innings.

K. Tamboowalla b. Warden	48
E. Shaikh b Warden	0
C. Murad c and b Bulsara	8
T. T. Barodawalla b Warden	3
Feroze Khan c D Kapadia b Kalapesi	0
Mirza Yusuf Baig (capt.) c B. Kapadia b Warden	23
Syed Nazir Husein c B. Kapadia b Warden	33
Abdul Aziz Khan l-b-w, b Vajifdar	6
Hassan Shah not out	12
Abdus Salaam b Warden	4
A. E. Bham st. B. Kapadia b Warden	0
Extras	2
Total	161

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Mahomedans—2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Warden	27.5	9	44	7
Bulsara	13	4	39	1
Vajifdar	7	4	32	1
Bhappoo	13	0	17	0
Kalapesi	6	0	27	1

PARSEE SECOND INNINGS

With 169 runs to make, to win, the Parsees entered a second time at 4-15 p.m. with Mistry and Bhappoo to the bowling of Murad and Hasan Shah. Mistry cut Murad twice in the first over scoring off a couple of runs each time. Hassan Shah sent down a maiden over from the Gymkhana end. The Parsees started this innings very well, both batsmen doing some brisk scoring. Mistry especially hitting hard at Murad's balls and Bhappoo bringing off four with a fine leg glance off Hasan Shah. Twenty were registered in ten minutes after the start and Abdul Aziz was put on at the Esplanade end relieving Murad, sending down a maiden over. Tamboowalla relieved Hasan Shah at the other end but gave a life to a dangerous opponent like Mistry by dropping a hard catch off his own bowling. Neither Aziz nor Tamboowalla allowed many runs, however, and Aziz captured his first wicket in his third over by completely beating Mistry. Mistry wielded his bat vigorously throughout and it was a pleasure to watch his game. His first partnership with Bhappoo resulted in 30 runs, he himself contributing 22. (30—1—22). Gandhi, the highest scorer in the first innings, now joined Bhappoo, and a drive for four by Gandhi off Aziz, with a few singles here and there, brought 40 on the board at 5 p.m.

Abdus Salaam now relieved Aziz at the Esplanade end and Bhappoo off drove him to the boundary. Nazir Husein and Abdul Aziz both failing to stop the ball. Fifty were telegraphed at 5-10 and when stumps were drawn for the day the Parsee score stood at 53 with one wicket down, Bhappoo and Gandhi having 20 and 10 respectively. The Parsees have only got to make 116 runs to come in the finals and to-morrow's game will be watched with particular interest. The match will be continued at 11 a.m. to-day.

Scores:—

PARSIS.

First Innings.

Col. K. M Mistry b Aziz	31
B. Bhappoo l-b-w, b Murad	9
S. Gandhi c Bhatti b Hasan Shah	64
D. K. Kapadia b Aziz	1
B. Kalapesi b Aziz	4
H. J. Vajifdar b Hasan Shah	20
J. S. Warden b Aziz	0
Dr. H. D. Kanga, b Hasan Shah	6
J. Elavia not out	11
B. Kapadia b Hasan Shah	0
M. D. Bulsara b Aziz Khan	1
Extras	13
Total	161

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. Murad	6	0	39	1
Aziz Khan	19.4	2	62	5
Abdus Salaam	10	1	40	0
Hasan Shah	7	4	6	4

Murad—1 no ball.

PARSEES.

Second Innings.

Col. K. M Mistry b Abdul Aziz	22
B. Bhappoo batting	30
S. Gandhi batting	10
Dr. H. D. Kanga, T. S Warden M. D. Bulsara, H. J. Vajifdar, B. Kalapesi D. K. Kapadia, B. Kapadia, J. Elavia to bat.	
Total (for 1 wicket)	53

ANGORA FUND.

COLLECTION AT POONA.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 17.

A joint meeting of the Khilafat and the District Congress Committees was held on Monday the 14th instant at 6-30 p.m. on Gandhi ground, Bhavani Peth under the presidentship of Maulana Abdul Gafoor Saheb. Nearly three thousand people attended the meeting. Dr. Gore, Messrs. Sadastgir, Paranjpye Bhopatkar and Mohamed Bhai Lokhandwala made impressive speeches regarding Angora Fund and the boycott of the Prince's visit. Donations amounting to more than Rs. 2,000 from the city and the cantonment Muslim jamat including Rs. 50 were collected on the spot for Angora Fund.

STUDYING PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

It is understood that Dewan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillay, Secretary of the Madras Legislative Council, has been deputed to proceed to England to study parliamentary procedure there and a sum of Rs. 4,000 has been sanctioned for his expenses.

ANOTHER ANXIOUS DAY.

DISTURBANCES IN THE CITY.

FIRING AT CHARNI ROAD.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST GANDHI CAP.

MILLS CLOSED.

On the night of the Prince's arrival the larger portion of the city was in complete darkness, the lamps having been smashed, partially or completely, by the crowd. On the one hand, the Fort blazed with light and colour, particularly the Government offices on the other the portions of the city mostly populated by Indians were in darkness. Girgaum, Grant Road, Cowasji Patel Tank, Foras Road, Parel, Byculla and other places were in complete darkness, the darkness being relieved here and there by rays of lights which escaped through windows of houses, etc. While all sorts of rumours were floating about the city, this darkness with all kinds of impediments on the roads, and hooliganism which was rampant made the night unforgettable, to people who lived in those unfortunate parts of the town.

The morning did not bring much relief to the people. Soon the trouble began afresh. While a part of the town, despite the military and the police, was in the hands of the mill-workers and others, those streets surrounding the Parsi Statue were in the hands of Eurasians and Jews to whom the Gandhi cap was like red rag to a bull. These people seem to have given themselves over completely to all sorts of hooliganism with the connivance of the Police, who were in strong force there. They snatched the Gandhi caps from off the heads of people who went about those place, dragged down people from the tramcars, and beat them to their hearts' content—all this was done under the eyes of the Police. Some of the Police particularly European Police in fact went much further than that. They themselves lent a hand to the Eurasian and Jew hooligans and snatched caps from off the heads of innocent people who had to go that way. Dr. D. D. Sathaye, the well-known public worker, was one of the victims, along with many others and his case is typical. It was near the Byculla Railway Station that these hooligans asked him to surrender his cap—there were about four or five of them. Dr. Sathaye who is a strongly built man refused to surrender his head gear, cost what it might. There was a tussle and they gave a blow causing a wound on his head from behind and his khadder shirt was stained with blood. He succeeded, however, in keeping his cap with him, without retaliating. He then asked a Police Sergeant who was looking on impassively all the while to get him the names of his assailants, but the latter would not and he referred him to the Police Station. This incident is typical of the rest. Already scores of people have been wounded and insulted, their clothes torn and they pelted with stones—all under the eyes of the Police!

It might be mentioned that in regard to the building which was set on fire near Lydhonie Dr. Sathaye and his friends rendered a great deal of assistance to the inmates in carrying the children to safety through the burning building. Had it not been for the help given by these gentlemen there would have been some loss of life.

FIRING AT CHARNI ROAD

Yesterday afternoon the storm centre was transferred from Parsi Statue to Charni Road where there was a severe fight between Parsis and a mob of Hindus and Mohamedans. The Cama Bagh as well as Ranji's Agiari were damaged to some extend and a few Parsis were assaulted. Armed Police were requisitioned on the spot and the mob was fired at, injuring some and killing a few. Among the injured was, it is said, a woman and a child.

The number of the dead is not yet ascertained. Two persons were arrested near the Madhav Ashram.

PARSI MURDERED.

In the hact of fury and excitement a young Parsi unluckily came into the hands of the mob and was murdered in cold blood.

LIQUOR SHOPS ON FIRE

In the evening a big crowd collected round Grant Road Corner and set fire to the liquor shop belonging to P. C. Shroff and Sons as well as to the liquor shop facing Shroff's. Fortunately the fire was put out quickly.

MR. BROACHA ASSAULTED.

Mr. B. F. Broacha the life and soul of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha came in a motor car to pacify the infuriated mob at Cama Bagh in the evening, but he was roughly handled and assaulted by several Parsis, who did not spare his motor car, which was badly damaged.

TRAMWAY COMMUNICATION STOPPED.

As a result of this fracas tramway communication was completely stopped between Girgaum and Byculla. This was the only route along which cars were running, but owing to the suspension of traffic in the evening office clerks, who lived beyond Girgaum, viz., Tardeo, Grant Road, Parsi Statue, Byculla Bridge, etc., had to suffer a great deal as Victorias too were not available for the love or money.

FLIGHT OF VANITA VISHRAM.

In the evening a big mob surrounded the Vanita Vishram wherein there were about 60 minutes. Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad on hearing of the incident sent a posse of police and relieved the situation.

POLICE CHOWKIE ON FIRE.

At Nal Bazar in the evening the Police Chowkie was set on fire by a furious mob.

AT CURREY ROAD.

At 8 p.m. last night a big crowd surrounded a Parsi gentleman near Currey Road and relieved him of his clothes, money and a gold watch.

A VICTIM OF SHOOTING.

An enquiry at night at the morgue showed that one dead body of a Mahomedan was received there, who was killed at Charni Road yesterday. An inquest will be held on his body to-day.

NATIONAL COLLEGE STAFF AND STUDENTS MOLESTED.

Yesterday only 12 out of 26 students of the National College, which is situated not far from Parsi Statue, were able to attend the College and all of them complained that they had been molested by Eurasian youths, and had their khaddar caps snatched away. Two of the teachers were also assaulted and their caps removed forcibly by the hooligans.

MOULANA AZAD SOBHANI ASSAULTED

Among the persons assaulted by the hooligans at Parsi Statue might be included some of Mahatma Gandhi's immediate co-workers, the most important of whom was Moulana Azad Sobhani. The Moulana is living with Mahatma Gandhi in Laburnum Road and when news was received by the latter about 10-30 in the morning that the mills had stopped work and that the men were marching towards the Byculla side he sent Moulana Azad Sobhani with Mr. Mouzam Ali and four others, two of whom were volunteers. They all proceeded in a motor car toward Byculla and when they reached the Byculla Bridge they saw a large crowd standing there. Thinking that they were some of the mill workers, the people in the car tried to pacify them, in order that they might resume work. But they soon found themselves mistaken, for blows fell on them from all sides. A European struck at the glass screen and broke it into pieces. Among the people who assaulted them were Eurasian, Native Christians, Jews, etc., but they were neither Hindus nor Mahomedans. The men also rifled their pockets of all their contents. Mr. Pranlal Madhowji was severely injured on the skull and on all parts of the body at first it was thought that the wounds were very serious, but now he is progressing well. His head is wounded and one or two bones in his body are also broken. There are also weals all over his body, caused by the blows of stout sticks. His arms and legs are also cut. In short Dr. Bhatt has wounds and weals everywhere on his body. Mr. Aziz Ahmed Zuberi has four wounds in the head and cuts on his body. There are also some wounds on his hand. Moulana Azad Sobhani escaped with a single blow, which was not of a very serious nature. Mr. Mahomed Ather is wounded in the skull and has a bruise on the back. Mr. V. G. Motwani has a wound on hishead and another near the waist. The others have had more or less serious wounds, but all of them are progressing favourably. Some of the wounded are lying in Mr. Gandhi's house at Gamdevi.

THE TWO FORCES OF EVIL.

Unfortunately for the city the disturbance has taken a political or racial shape. The locality covering Parsi Statue though virtually guarded by the military and the armed police, was in point of fact in charge of some Anglo-Indians and Jews who armed with bamboos, and under the eyes of the force of "law and order" of the country were not sparing any Indians who dared to pass the locality in the khaddar or Ghandhi cap, but were assaulted indiscriminately till of courage they got some bleading cuts on bones broken. This was indeed very unfortunate but so it was. Many Indian Gentlemen of note were the victims of such cowardly assaults who being non-cooperators themselves refuse to resort in the Court of law to seek justice.

Like wise the line of road from Dadar to Paydhonie was interspersed with large crowds of mill workers who used to assault those passing in English dress or failing that threw stones at them in discriminate by two motor lorries full of soldiers, with Superintendent Sullivan, and Magistrate Mr. Dastur used to promanade this area on and off during the day so fortunately no injury worth noting was inflicted on Europeans or Anglicized, Indians except the one reported above in the case of Mr. Kajiji and Mr. Framroz.

Practicably all the mills being closed the force of evil was let loose but for stray stones thrown here and there or the pedestrians no tangible harm to life or property was inflicted. Only two mills, viz:—Tata and Gold Mohor attempted to work in the morning but they had to close up by 10 a.m.

The road from Byculla Bridge

(Continued on page 10.)

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PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR FOR INDIA

THESIS APPROVED FOR DOCTORATE OF LONDON UNIVERSITY.

by

S. G. PANANDIKAR, M.A., Ph.D. (Econ. London), Professor, Dacca University.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, November 19, 1921.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

The progress of the Disarmament Conference, judging from the scraps of news with which we have been favoured by Reuter, seems to be more satisfactory than was anticipated from the character of the principal delegates and the commitments of the countries they represented. The total reduction of naval tonnage, under Mr. Hughes' undoubtedly far-reaching proposals, amounts to 1,878,000 tons, of which the United States would scrap about 618,000 tons, Britain 583,000 tons and Japan 289,000 tons. This would leave the naval establishments, three months after agreement, of Britain with 22, U. S. A. with 18 and Japan with 10 ships of a capital description, or, to express it differently, the total tonnage of Britain and U. S. A. would be 4,50,000 each and of Japan 270,000; while the submarine tonnage of the two first Powers would be 90,000 tons each and of Japan 40,000 tons, with aeroplane carriers of 48,000 tons, which in the case of Britain and the United States would be 80,000 tons each. In this position to be reached three months after the agreement, should one be concluded, the United States has given the best guarantee of its honest intentions to promote disarmament. Not only do the ships to be scrapped amount to the largest tonnage, but it stands to lose more owing to the fact that these ships are almost completed. The immensity of the loss will be realised when one remembers that the highly specialised naval units of to-day cannot be readily converted into mercantile marine. Britain is to reduce her programme by four ships which have not yet been taken in hand, but only the contract for whose construction has been signed. The success of the Conference is thus dependent upon the position of Japan. On the agreement maturing, her relative position becomes definitely weaker than that of either of her rivals, while her interests, those which she considers to be her interests, in the Pacific, demand a much greater proportionate strength. It augurs well for the success of the Conference that, according to the latest telegrams, the Japanese delegates have accepted the general principle underlying this proposal almost in the same spirit as the British delegation under Mr. Balfour is reported to have done, though the "Westminster Gazette" has done well to express anxiety and disappointment at the proposal for the annual replacement of warships in order to save the armament works from rotting, regarding it as knocking the bottom out of the essential principle of the American scheme. As the journal adds, the best hope for the world is that the specialised plant should rot so that at the end of ten years it would not be worth anybody's while to restore it. In respect of the principal question before the Conference, France and Italy are relatively of second-rate importance, though their adherence also in general principle must be welcomed as a sign of the returning sanity of the French nation in matters of armaments.

But the causes of anxiety are not yet all over. The naval experts of the world seem to be divided about the future fighting value of the capital ship of the type that figured in the Battle of Jutland, and the under-water craft of the kind that ultimately forced the United States into the great war owing to the misuse of that weapon by the German Government. It is, moreover, equally uncertain what part the development of aircraft is likely to play in naval strategy of the future, though we have been assured the various Powers concerned are all carrying out experiments, which, so far as can be judged at present, seem to speak well for the air-craft against the ordinary capital ship of to-day. People are not wanting, in fact, who consider that the future war-ship may have to be semi-submersible or even amphibious in air and water. But even assuming that these are no practical propositions, it is possible to argue that some process of scrapping would become inevitable by reason of the fact that the ship might become obsolete and that the delegates assembled at Washington are only hastening and intensifying the economic argument of waste involved in this mad race of armaments. Besides, the prospects of the Conference, though still dependent upon the final view taken by the Japanese delegates in specific details of the scheme of disarmament, are so far assured in that Japanese finances, already strained enormously owing to the breakdown of Russia cannot possibly support this race for a long time against the United States, the most prosperous Power in the world. If Japan accepts the agreement, it is to her own advantage because she would be guaranteed a certain definite position in the scale of preparations and her possible rivals would be bound not to increase it beyond a pre-determined known proportion.

So much appears on the surface. The antecedents of the conferring Powers, however, leave a reasonable margin of suspicion as to the real intentions of the participants. The Wilson debacle, after all the high falutin talk about the Fourteen Points, is too recent to be utterly ignored by American statesmen in their dealings with European diplomats. It is obvious that the easy agreement of Britain, in spite of the bluff of a contract for four capital ships being signed almost on the eve of the Conference, which Mr. Lloyd George would not postpone even until the results of the Conference were known, can be explained on the economic grounds of recognition of the ultimate inability of Britain to keep pace with the United States without bringing about domestic unrest to such a pitch as to render the maintenance of the present system of Government in Britain absolutely impossible. The old stories of the two Power standards can no more be even whispered, since the single Power to be counted with is able to out-distance the British efforts of fifty years in five. But it is equally arguable, at least if the Japanese delegates are ultra suspicious, that Britain has, in this agreement with the United States, found an easy means of circumventing the obligations of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The United States is, of course, frankly suspicious of the designs of Japan against China in particular and in the far East in general; and its lead in this matter of disarmament will afford no proof of the real desire of American statesmen to promote the peace of the world, so long as it leaves alone the other great danger to the world-peace, the militarism of France. Naval disarmament by agreement would never promote the peace of the world. It will only economise the energies of the principal Powers whose very efforts at agreement reveal unmistakeably a deep-seated distrust of one another and clearly indicate the prospects of the next war. World-peace has at present no greater enemy than the unchecked militarists of France, supported by a tottering alliance with Britain. The Conference has ignored Russia and Germany; it excludes the question of the insupportable weight of international indebtedness; it is fundamentally indifferent to the many sources of internal unrest in each country, thanks to the orgy of capitalist lust that has broken out in the most virulent form after the War, and to the very existence of the problems of the submerged races. It may not be practical politics for the Washington Conference to consider the Irish or the Turkish problems; but they are nevertheless pregnant with infinite possibilities dangerous to the peace of the whole world. Though the Conference, therefore, may be pronounced to be so far successful on the narrow, immediate and limited issue of the reduction of naval armaments by international agreement, combined with a sort of holiday in naval construction for a period of ten years,—the British objections in detail in respect of the latter are significant—in the ultimate aim of all such Conferences there is little reason to believe that the world-Witan at Washington has taken a great step forward.

DISTURBANCES IN THE CITY

Every sensible man will deplore most keenly and condemn [illegible] strongly the unfortunate [illegible] of violence in [illegible] parts of the city which occurred on Thursday and yesterday, resulting in grievous loss of some lives, injury to several scores of people, and considerable damage to property. The incidents of the past two days, we can truthfully say, have grieved none more deeply and poignantly than that great soul, Mahatma Gandhi, who had been all these weeks setting store by the conversion of the people of the city to the gospel of non-violence. It is beside the point to argue which sections of the Indian community—Hindu, Muslim, Parsi or Christian—displayed the most violent tendencies. Being Indians it is sufficient proof they have not become amenable to the teachings of non-violence.

But, while deploring most grievously the unexpected events of the last two days, we cannot but condemn as most reprehensible the attempt of a morning contemporary to misrepresent the facts and to father all the blame for the incidents on the "Non-Co-operators." The only true "Non-Co-operators" were those who, resisting the temptations of the *tamasha* in connection with the Prince's visit, trudged their way to Elphinstone Road and patiently listened to Mahatma Gandhi's unforgettable words of advice. The rioting in various parts of the city and in particular near Parsi Statue had started long before the dispersal of the meeting at Elphinstone Road. We have the testimony of dozens of eye-witnesses, of unimpeachable character, which goes to show that the "Non-Co-operators" as such, as could be judged from their dress, were not the real culprits, but it was the riff-raff of the various communities, who always feel in their element when there is mischief afoot, who were at the bottom of the trouble. On the other hand, there is also positive evidence to show that the police have been conniving at, if not actively abetting, some violent sections of the Anglo-Indian and Jewish communities in their hooliganism against those who wore Gandhi-caps and Khaddar coats. Certain portions of the city, such as the vicinity of the Parsi Statue and the J. J. Hospital, were, as it were, handed over by the police to the ruffianism of these elements and persons in Khaddar cap, or white coat could only pass these particular quarters at the risk of their lives. Innumerable tales of persons who had been mercilessly beaten and deprived of their caps and coats by these hooligans, at the point of revolvers and bludgeons, in the presence of the Police, have reached us. This is a most sinister feature of the situation, which deserves to be taken notice of by the higher authorities.

Notes of the Day.

Germany's Plight.

It seems to be a foregone conclusion that Germany will not be able to pay even a substantial part of the half a milliard of marks she has to hand over to the Allies by January 15th as the next instalment of the indemnity demand. Allied experts after close investigations in Germany have found that the country's financial plight is not a make-believe but a real thing. If any convincing proof of the German bankruptcy is required, it will be found in the unprecedented depreciation of the mark. The British as well as Italian and Belgian experts are reported to have suggested a three years' moratorium for Germany, but France is implacable. She wants Germany to be formally declared bankrupt and the Allies to assume control of German finances. France is obsessed by the hatred of Germany and her desperate proposal is not likely to commend itself to her Allies, who realise that once they assume financial control they will not be able to steer clear of political complications which are sure to ensue sooner or later. Moreover, a considerable section of those responsible for fixing the amount of the indemnity, are now realising that they pitched their demands at too high a key. In fact, what the Allied statemen attempted was the killing of the golden goose. Since they are themselves partly, if not wholly, responsible for the present plight of Germany, it is not only reasonable, but also quite necessary for their own safety, that the Allies should lend a helping hand to Germany to rise out of the financial morass into which they have plunged her. And the only effective way to achieve the end in view is for the Allies to modify radically their preposterous indemnity demands.

Lenin's "Retreat."

The change in the attitude of Lenin who is reported to have advised a return from State capitalism to commerce on the monetary basis might at first sight astonish those who superficially watch the course of events in Europe. But this "retreat" can easily be understood by those who have realised the magnitude of the self-imposed task of the Soviet leaders. They are struggling against the obstacles imposed by the daily increasing power of the ring of Capitalist syndicates behind the "statesmen" of Europe. The refusal of "credits", the cruel conditions imposed for "guarantees" of relief in the famine-stricken districts of Russia, the insistence on the recognition by the Soviet of Tsarist debts,—particularly at a time when people in England and France are beginning to urge the cancellation of their own—the indefinite postponement of the recognition of the Soviet Government all these indicate the manner in which Russia is being victimised. The invasions and blockade by the Allied Governments have been followed by a most ruthless propaganda in the capitalist journals. The object of this Press campaign is, as Brig.-Gen. C. B. Thomson says, in "Foreign Affairs,"

"to confuse public opinion and arouse misgivings in the minds of the charitable and well-disposed. Its authors are determined to prevent relief being sent to Russia in time to do any good; because they hope that this famine will accomplish what four invasions and several counter-revolutions have failed to do—in other words, that it will bring about the downfall of Lenin and his colleagues. They are prepared to let millions of people die who might be saved in order to achieve this end."

But those who indulge in such imaginary triumphs have no conception of the real situation of Russia under the Soviets. Its outstanding feature, it has been observed, is the stability of the present Government, whatever its misdeeds and atrocities. The forces behind it are such that, to quote Brigadier-General Thomson again, "neither invading armies nor famine can overcome them; they have surmounted and will surmount all obstacles; they are elemental and make the squirmings of reaction look pitiful and mean. To attempt to crush these forces would be foolish; not to recognise their existence and the Government which controls them is to shut one's eyes to facts." The "retreat" of Lenin is only strategic. The fact that he has been compelled to adopt the change shows that he wants, above everything else, to save Russia.

Respecting the Prince's Wishes.

The Madras Legislative Council is reported to have unanimously voted on Wednesday last a supplementary grant of Rs. 2,20,000 for the entertainment of the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness himself has expressed a desire that all available funds, intended to be expended in his honour, should be diverted to the relief of suffering and such other humanitarian objects, but the Prince's wish remains more dishonoured than honoured at the hands of his hosts in India. Both Mr. Devadhar's Committee and the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee are crying themselves hoarse for funds to enable them to relieve the sufferings of the thousands upon thousands of starving and homeless children and women of Malabar. But the cry of neither the refugees nor the workers engaged in relieving them reaches the ears of the "sympathetic" Government of Lord Willingdon or the "democratic" Legislative Council of the province. Lord Willingdon, it is true, has made a personal donation to Mr. Devadhar's Fund, and so have some of his Ministers and Councillors. But there the "sympathy" of the Government stops. Mr. Devadhar wants ten lakhs and he has collected only half a lakh so far. The needs of the Congress Committee and their actual collections approximate those of Mr. Devadhar's Committee. But the plight of the relief-workers of Malabar does not concern those who are engaged in manufacturing "popular" welcomes to Royalty. The voting of over two lakhs of rupees in connection with the prearranged "tamasha" is stated to have been unanimous, indicating that neither officialdom nor its henchmen cared a tuppence whether they respected the wishes of their august guest or not. It will also be noted that on the previous day when the Council voted a grant for famine expenditure, the needs of Malabar refugees were not so much as mentioned in the Council by either the officials or the non-official councillors. And yet the needs of Malabar, to judge from Mr. Devadhar's estimate, exceed those of all the other famine-stricken districts put together!

A "Cooperator's" Confession.

Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra was a stalwart of the Indian National Congress till he succumbed to the charms of the Montford Reforms. For the last one year he has been strenuously working for the "success" of the Reforms and the local bureaucracy has been counting upon his wholehearted cooperation in booming the Aman Sabha movement. But the unexpected revelations on the Oudh Rent Bill have evidently opened his eyes and his resignation from the managing committee of the Lucknow Aman Sabha shows that he is no longer prepared to identify himself with the hypocritical movement engineered by the bureaucracy and its sycophantic admirers among the talukdars and "Liberals." Recently the Pandit gave an interview to a representative of a Calcutta Urdu journal, in which the bitterness of his resentment against the questionable tactics of the United Provinces Government is plainly manifest. He is reported to have confessed pathetically to the Press representative in this wise: "Indeed, I now fully understand its dishonesty and I have openly and frankly admitted this before responsible officials and told them plainly that unless it tends towards justice I will resign from the Aman Sabha. I have also told the Government that we support it only so long as it hears us, but when it kicks us aside, we shall withhold our support. I tell you honestly that I have laboured a good deal in connection with the Aman Sabhas and the Government rewarded me by openly insulting me and those sharing my views in the Council. The fact is this: The United Provinces Government never intends to do any justice." The Pandit added that he had completely lost his faith in the United Provinces Government and that he was seriously thinking what he should do in future. It is not the Pandit alone, among the "Cooperators," who has been thoroughly disillusioned regarding the sincerity of the official offer of "cooperation". But most of them have not the courage of their convictions to act like the Panditji. Sooner or later, however, they will have to make their choice or ignominously allow themselves to be swallowed up in the bureaucracy.

PRICE OF SWARAJA.

(BY S. E. STOKES.)

"It is not the arbitrary power of a national sovereign, but subjection to a foreign one, that destroys national character and extinguishes national spirit. When a people ceases to have a national character to maintain, they lose the main spring of whatever is laudable both in public and in private life, and the private sinks with the public character." (Sir Thomas Munro.)

At times, as I ponder the strange incapacity of certain classes in this land to appreciate the significance of Mahatmaji's advent into the political life of India, a curious suspicion crosses my mind: Can it be that these good and worthy people are worried and perplexed because a *man* has been born into the Indian nation—one who in all things sees, feels and acts as a free man? May it not be that unconsciously—instinctively—they shrink from such a being as from a sort of monstrosity? Is it not that they are unable to understand the psychological outlook of one who frankly takes it for granted that certain of his fundamental rights as a man are being infringed, and that the obvious thing is for him to refuse to permit it? Is it not possible that the whole training of their lives has rendered it difficult for them to understand how the question of wrongs done to India and Indians may be approached, except in the rather apologetic and tentative manner of those who are prepared to accept gratefully as a kindness that which Mahatmaji insists upon as a *right*?

If there be any truth in this suspicion, we shall be forced to infer that it demonstrates in the clearest manner the vital necessity of an immediate rectification of the relations between the rulers and the ruled in India, for it indicates that the psychological emasculation of certain important sections of the nation is an accomplished fact.

I can well understand that an Indian with the mental outlook of a *free man*, must be an altogether disconcerting phenomenon to the bureaucracy. It would be astonishing if it were otherwise, for that august body has not been evolved upon the supposition that it would have to deal with such an absurdity as a being who was both *an Indian and an equal*. But if the spectacle is as disconcerting to Mahatmaji's cultured and educated countrymen it is an ominous sign, and should lead to anxious reflection.

Yet that his point of view is disconcerting to many of them, there can be little doubt. They fear that the movement he has initiated may lead to violence and excess. The very *idea* of such a state of affairs unnerves them; the thought of a course attended with any peril gives them a feeling of helplessness. In times of crisis and danger they would depend upon others, and trust to lawyers and legislation to win them a place among the free and self-respecting nations of the world. They would have Swarajya, but have it comfortably and without undue inconvenience. In short, they would argue and vote their nation freedom, pausing from time to time upon the way when there appeared to be any prospect of their efforts resulting in violence, or of danger to person or property. Yet by no such timorous road has any nation ever achieved Swarajya since the dawn of history.

SWARAJYA NO FOUNDLING.

We Nationalists do not believe that a people can calmly, gently, unconsciously enter into any Swarajya which is worth the having; or that a people can cease to be slaves without knowing it. To those who think differently we would say, "Other nations through pain and anguish of spirit, through sufferings of persons and property, by high-souled courage and endurance have attained that which you desire to win for the ignorant myriads of India by petitions, representations and legislative efforts. The greatest value to a people of Swarajya, is the soul-experience of the nation while attaining it. You would obtain Swaraja for slaves and then teach them to be free-spirited, but freedom has never come in this way to a people. It cannot be given from without; its advent is like child-birth. Mother India must bring it forth as her child, and travail in anguish for it as a mother. The Swarajya you dream of would be a *foundling* and no true offspring."

The ideal of the Congress Party precludes any desire to change one bureaucracy for another. To those associated with it, *Swarajya* does not imply an India governed more sympathetically and understandingly by a limited group of worthy Indian literati. The Swarajya for which they are labouring must be born of the travail and the *karma* of the whole people; it must be the conscious expression of the awakened aspiration of all India. To secure this, they are prepared—if need be—that India should suffer the pangs of child-birth; they are not prepared to receive 'a baby in a basket.'

India will attain Swarajya if her sons are prepared to suffer and sacrifice for their country—not otherwise.

"—Many in bondage sad faith sought for her,
Many with crossed hands sighed for her;
Many with crafty others fought for her,
But these out-brave, wrought for her,
At life's dear peril died for her!
So loved her that they knew,
Their higher instinct [illegible] themselves are true,
They love her best who to dare to do!
And what they dare to dream of,
They followed her and found her
Where all may hope to find,
Not in the ashes of the burnt-out mind,
But beautiful,—with danger's sweetness round her:
Where faith made whole with deed
Breathes its awakening breath
Into the lifeless creed."

So sang a bard in those days when men not only dreamed but *dared* to make their dreams realities. Truth and justice,—the conviction that God has "created all men free and equal"—these were not to them abstract theories, subjects for essays and orations, or the alms that men should beg on bended knee. They were men's *right*, to be sought for, to be fought for, to be grasped upon those heights where they shone resplendent with 'danger's sweetness' round them.

And India has dreamed a dream, has

Continued on page 9.

MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE POSTPONED.

DEMONSTRATION IN BELFAST.

CONFIDENCE IN ULSTER CABINET.

PROPOSED ALLIRELAND PARLIAMENT CONDEMNED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 9-30p.m. Nov. 18.

Ten thousand persons took part in the loyalist demonstrations in Belfast to-day. Resolutions were passed expressing confidence in the Ulster cabinet's attitude in connection with the British negotions with Sinn Fein and condemning the proposed all Ireland parliament.

PRICE OF SWARAJA.

Continued from page 8.

been a vision of a time when the people of this land—no longer the slaves of other men's ambitions—shall be able to look the rest of mankind in the face with the level glance of equals. It is a glorious dream and our hearts are fired by it.

PRICE OF SWARAJYA.

Swarajya! What man, in whom there survives any last shred of self-respect, does not thrill at the thought of it? What have not men in past ages suffered for it? What have they not endured to make their dream reality?

For Swarajya have tattered and hungry armies trudged through the wilderness, staining the snow-covered ground as they advanced with the blood of their bare and wounded feet. Emaciated and shelterless they have crouched shivering by their camp-fires through the long winter nights, chilled to the bone by icy winds and sleet and snow.

For Swarajya have mothers sent forth their sons, wives their husbands, madens their lovers, to die alone and untended on distant battle-fields.

For the sake of Swarajya have men suffered the loss of all things, choosing rather to see their fields devastated and the homes they loved a mass of glowing embers, than to purchase a dishonourable security by subservience.

For swarajya have men—and women too—suffered as exiles among strangers, languished for years in prison, died under the whip, by the bullet and on the gallows, esteeming it better to die as men than to live as slaves.

In all ages and among all nations to such has been given the place of honour; and rightly so, for it is through the faith, the fearlessness and the self-sacrifice of such as these that humanity ever reaches upward toward the goal of its high destiny.

They have never been mendicants. They have never hunted for crumbs at the door of the powerful. They have never begged as a largess from others, what they knew they should achieve for themselves as men. Well might they have taken for themselves the famous motto, *Dieu et mon Droit*, for putting their trust in God they struggled for their *right* and the right of their fellows, in the face of overwhelming odds.

And yet, how often they achieved the apparently impossible. Before the depth of their conviction that their cause was just, and their profound faith that God was with them, potentates shrank back aghast and mighty empires clattered to the ground.

"They were men,
Schooled the soul's inward gospel to obey,
Though leading to the lion's den.
They felt the habit-hallowed world give way
Beneath their lives, and on went they—
Unhappy who was last."

Of such is Mahatma Ganhi.

MIRACLES ARE NOT PAST.

One of the greatest living Indians remarked some weeks ago that 'Days of miracles are past.' Why? How? When? There never was an age in which miracles were wrought except *by the power of a mighty faith* He only can work no miracle who believes that miracles are no longer possible.

Men of India, do you really and truly desire Swarajya? Do you desire it as other peoples in other ages and other lands have desired it? Are you prepared to suffer as they have suffered for it—to sacrifice as they have done?

Do you believe from your hearts that it is your *right*—that God wills it for you? Have you this *Vishwas*, this *Nischaya*? If so, know that for you the day of miracles is *not* past; you will certainly achieve the miraculous.

And nothing but a miracle will win Swarajya for India. Nothing short of this will disentangle the snarled-up coil of her present situation. Yet such a miracle is possible if we have the faith. This, and readiness for self-sacrifice, are the only essentials.

At this time, therefore, measure the value of a leader to India by the measure of his faith. Choose for your guide one who does not believe that the days of miracles are past. He only can lead us to Swarajya who believes absolutely in India's power to attain Swarajya, and is capable of inspiring the masses with that belief.

My own conviction is that such a leader has been granted to India in the hour of her supreme need. My further conviction is that it would be political madness not to support him at this juncture, and that in cabling about details of his programme with which we do not agree, we are doing a very real disservice to the national cause.

PRINCE & INDIAN MERCHANTS.

RESULT OF POLL

MR. TAIRSEE'S OBJECTION.

The adjourned meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was held yesteday afternoon, Mr. Lalji Naranji presiding for the purpose of announcing the result of the poll on the resolution brought forward by Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee for cancelling the resolution of the Managing Committee to give an address to the Prince of Wales.

At the outset Mr. Tairsee said the poll was not taken properly and the result of the polling was doubtful. He asked the Chairman to make a note of his objection that the polling was not done in a proper manner. Polling papers were given, he said, to persons who were not representatives.

The chairman asked that a note be made of this and said he wanted to contradict the news printed in the papers that the poll was demanded by Mr. Trifedi. It was not so as the poll was demanded by some ten persons, whose names he read out to the meeting.

Mr. Tairsee and another member said that the poll was demanded first by Mr. Trivedi before other people had asked for it.

Mr. Tairsee then referred to the letter addressed by Mr. Matani, one of the scrutineers, to the Chairman and Mr. Manmohandas Ramji impugning the correctnoss of of the poll and disputing the result. He asked the chairman that the correspondence should be read out to the meeting so they could arrive at a proper decision in the matter.

The chairman declined to do anything of the kind and proceeded to announce the result. He said altogether 275 members had voted. Out of these 53 votes had been rejected; there were 111 cotes in favour of the resolution and 111 votes against. There being equal number of votes for and against the resolution, he gave his casting vote against the resolution, with the result that the resolution was declared lost. The first resolution being lost, the chairman, said, he did not think it necessary to put the second resolution to vote. He then declared the meeting dissolved.

The chairman at once walked out of the hall, and there were angry protests on the part of the members who thoght they should have been given an opportunity to speak. The members then dispersed.

INDIAN MERCHANTS'

RESULT OF POLL.

The following is the result of the Poll taken on the 15th instant, at the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

The total number of members who recorded their votes was 275.

The voting was as under: 111 votes in favour of the resolution.

111 votes against the resolution.

53 Rejected.

FRANCO-KEMALIST AGREEMENT.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM SYRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Nov. 17.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., Nov. 18.

Washington.—M. Briand in an interview, said that the Franco-Kemalist Agreement would enable the withdrawal of seventy thousand troops from Syria and Cilicia, and he opined that the signature of Turco-Greek agreement would enable Turkish retention of Constantinople.

JAGOSLAV AGGRESSION IN ALBANIA.

MEETING OF LEAGUE'S COUNCIL,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Nov. 17.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., Nov. 18.

Paris.—An extraordinary meeting of the League's Council, called by Britain to consider the alleged Jugoslav aggression in Albania, has opened under the presidency of M. Bourgeois. It is noteworthy that Greece is not represented, owing to her desire not to widen the issues.

At last we have found a **MAN**, honest, fearless, and fired with true patriotism—a man whom the common people trust and one who is able to fire them with the flame of his own idealism. If we sacrifice him to our petty doubts and fears the time will come when we shall deeply and vainly regret it, for such leaders are not granted to a nation every day.

There is no question as to whether Mahatmaji is worthy to lead India; it remains to be seen if India is worthy of its great leader, and will loyally support him in his great act of faith.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S DECISION.

MOVEMENT CANNOT BE STARTED AT PRESENT.

ATMOSPHERE OF COMPLETE NON VIOLENCE ABSENT.

SEQUEL TO RIOTING IN BOMBAY.

The following is the text of the statement issued by Mr. Gandhi to the Press last night:—

The reputation of Bombay, the hope of my dreams, was being stained yesterday even whilst in my simplicity I was congratulating the citizens upon their non-violence in the face of grave provocation. For the volunteers with their captain were arrested during the previous night for pasting posters under authority on private property. The posters advised the people to boycott the welcome to the Prince. They were destroyed. The Swaraj Sabha's office was mysteriously entered and the unused posters, so far as I am aware, not declared unlawful, were also removed. The Prince's visit itself and the circumstances attending the ceremonials arranged and public money wasted for the manufacture of a welcome to His Royal Highness constituted an unbearable provocation. And yet Bombay has remained self-restrained. This, I thought, was a matter for congratulations. The burning of the pile of foreign cloth was an eloquent counter-demonstration to the interested official demonstration.

Little did I know that at the very time that the Prince was passing through the decorated route and the pile of foreign cloth was burning, in another part of the city the mill-hands were in criminal disobedience of the wishes of their masters employing them, first one and then the others, by force, that a swelling mob was molesting the peaceful passengers in the tramcars and holding up the tram traffic, that it was forcibly depriving those that were wearing foreign caps of their headdresses and pelting inoffensive Europeans. As the day went up the fury of the mob now intoxicated with its initial success rose also. They burnt tramcars, a motor, smashed liquor shops and burnt two.

I heard of the outbreak at about 1 o'clock. I motored with some friends to the area of disturbance and heard the most painful and the most humiliating story of molestation of Parsi sisters. Some few were assaulted, and even had their saris torn from them. No one from among a crowd of over fifteen hundred who had surrounded my car denied the charge as a Parsi with hot rage and quivering lips was with the greatest deliberation relating the story. An elderly Parsi gentleman said, "Please save us from this mob rule." This news of the rough handling of Parsi sisters pierced me like a dart. I felt that my sisters or daughters had been hurt by a violent mob! Yes, some Parsis had joined the welcome. They had a right to hold their own view free of molestation. There can be no coercion in Swaraj. The Moplah fanatic who forcibly converts a Hindu believes that he is acquiring religious merit. A Non-Co-operator or his associate who uses coercion has no apology whatsoever for his criminality.

As I reached the Two Tanks I found too a liquor shop smashed, two policeman badly wounded and lying unconscious on cots without anybody caring for them. I alighted. Immediately the crowd surrounded me and yelled "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai." That sound usually grates on my ears, but it has grated never so much as it did yesterday when the crowd unmindful of the two sick brethren choked me with the shout at the top of their voices. I rebuked them and they were silent. Water was brought for the two wounded men. I requested two of my companions and some from the crowd to take the dying policemen to the hospital. I proceeded then to the scene a little further up where I saw a fire rising. They were two tram cars which were burnt by the crowd. On returning I witnessed a burning motor car. I appealed to the crowd to disperse, told them that they had damaged the cause of Khilafat, the Punjab and Swaraj. I returned sick at heart and in a chastened mood.

At about five a few brave Sindhi young men came to report that in Bhindi Bazar the crowd was molesting every passer-by who had a foreign cap on and even seriously beating him, if he refused to give up his cap. A brave old Parsi who deficit the crowd and would not give up his Pugree was badly handled. Maulana Azad Sobhani and I went to Bhendi Bazar and reasoned with the crowd, told them that they were denying their religion by hurting innocent men. The crowd made a show of dispersing. The Police were there but they were exceedingly restrained. We went further and on retracing our steps found to our horror a liquor shop on fire. Even the fire brigade was obstructed in its work. Thanks to the efforts of Pandit Nekiram Sharma and others, the inmates of the shop were able to come out.

The crowd did not consist of hooligans only or boys. It was an unintelligent crowd. They were not all mill hands. It was essentially a mixed crowd unprepared and unwilling to listen to anybody. For the moment it had lost its head. And it was not a crowd but several crowds numbering in all less than twenty thousand. It was bent upon mischief and destruction.

I heard that there was firing resulting in deaths and that in the Anglo-Indian quarters every one who passed with khaddar on came in for hard beating, if he did not put off his khaddar cap or shirt. I heard that many were seriously injured. I am writing this in the midst of six Hindu and Musalman workeers who have just come in with broken heads and bleeding and one with a broken nasal bone and other lacerated wounds and in danger of losing his life. They went to Parel led by Maulana Azad Sobani and Mouzam Ali to pacify the mill hands, who, it was reported, were holding up tram cars there. The workers, however, were unable to proceed to their destination. They returned with their bleedings to speak for themselves.

Thus the hope of reviving mass civil disobedience has once more been dashed, in my opinion, to pieces. The atmosphere for mass civil disobedience is absent. It is not enough that such an atmosphere is to be found in Bardoli, and, therefore, it may go on side by side with the violence in Bombay. This is impossible. Neither Bardoli nor Bombay can be treated as separate, unconnected units. They are parts of one great individual whole. It was possible to isolate Malabar. It was also possible to disregard Malegaon. But it is not possible to ignore Bombay.

Non-Co-operators cannot escape liability. It is true that Non-Co-operators were ceaselessly remonstrating everywhere with the people at considerable risk to themselves, to arrest or stop the mischief and that they are responsible for saving many precious lives. But that is not enough for launching out on civil disobedience or to discharge us from liability for the violence that has taken place. We claim to have established a peaceful atmosphere, *i.e.*, to have attained by our non-violence sufficient control over the people to keep their violence under check. We have failed when we ought to have succeeded. For yesterday was a day of our trial. We were under our pledge bound to protect the person of the Prince from any harm or insult. And we broke that pledge inasmuch as any one of us insulted or injured a single European or any other who took part in the welcome to the Prince. They were as much entitled to take part in the welcome as we were to refrain. Nor can I shirk my own personal responsibility. I am more instrumental than any other in bringing into being the spirit of revolt. I find myself not fully capable of controlling and disciplining that spirit. I must do penance for it. For me the struggle is essentially religious. I believe in fasting and prayer and I propose henceforth to observe every Monday a twenty-fours' fast till Swaraj is obtained.

The Working Committee will have to devote its attention to the situation and consider in the right thereof whether mass civil disobedience can be at all encouraged until we have obtained complete control over the masses. I have personally come deliberately to the conclusion that mass civil disobedience cannot be started for the present. I confess my inability to conduct a campaign of civil disobedience to a successful issue unless a completely non-violent spirit is generated among the people. I am sorry for the conclusion. It is a humiliating confession of my incapacity, but I know that I shall appear more pleasing to my Maker by being what I am instead of appearing to be what I am not. If I can have nothing to do with the organised violence of the Government I can have less to do with the unorganised violence of the people. I would prefer to be crushed between the two.

M. K. GANDHI.

DISARMAMENT.

FORECAST OF AMERICA.

WHAT JAPAN IS PREPARED TO DO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Nov. 18.

The forecasts of the American proposals with regard to the Far East are published from Washington which although not claimed to be authoritative are understood, by competent judges, to reflect American desires. These embrace abolition or modification of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, Japanese evacuation of Shantung and Siberia, renunciation of the Japanese claims to special interests in China under the Lansing-Ishii Agreement, all round relinquishment of spheres of interest in China, admission that possession of private property in China, especially railroads, does not confer political and military rights, admission that the leaseholds of the Chinese ports like Wei-Hai-Wei and Kiaochao do not infringe Chinese territorial sovereignty and an understanding under which the United States will not fortify the Philippines or the Guam.

JAPANESE CONDITIONS

Statements emanating from authoritative Japanese quarters in Washington profess to represent Japan's readiness to withdraw from Shantung and Kiaochao provided that Britain withdraws from Wei-Hai-Wei. It is also stated that Japan does not desire to annex or exercise protectorate over Manchuria, but does desire the recognition of the principle that she is especially interested there owing to contiguousness and railway and other investments. It is also alleged that Japan desires recognition of the principle of peaceful penetration for trade in Siberia and is ready to withdraw completely the Japanese forces upon the organisation of a stable government qualified to protect the Japanese in the Russian Far-Eastern maritime provinces in Siberia. The Japanese views on the question of China are less definite and seem to aim at Chinese acceptance of a four power consortium with the object of conducting the Chinese foreign loans and assisting to establish public services with the Chinese capital under control exercised for the purpose of obviating waste and misapplication of the funds.

PARADOX IN DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS.

ARE SUBMARINES GOING TO BE INCREASED?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Nov. 18.

An explanation of the apparent paradox in the disarmament proposals that these increase the number of submarines, while Britain strongly favours their numerical reduction and limitation of size, is that American naval opinion regards these craft not as the weapon of offence but defence eminently suitable for the protection of the long coast line. On the contrary, the British think that if the programme is not carefully guarded there will be the serious development of submarine warfare which will nullify the benefit of suppressing the capital ships.

"NO IDEA OF REDUCTION OF EXISTING NAVIES."

MR. ARCHIBALD HURD ON AMERICAN SCHEME,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Nov. 18.

The naval writer, Mr. Archibald Hurd in an article in the "Daily Telegraph" on the American scheme says there is no idea of reduction of the existing navies; it is simply proposed to scrap a number of obsolescent capital ships the majority of which would shortly be broken up. The navies of the Big Three will be neither weakened nor strengthened and the expense of fleet maintenance will not be appreciably reduced, nor is there any question of closing the dockywards. The kernel of the proposals, he says, is that expansion will be checked and no navy will have post-Jutland ships. He estimates that the Big Three will save three hundred millions sterling and this will react on all the secondary navies.

BHAI GURDIT SING

ARRESTED AT NANKANA.

OFFERS HIMSELF UP VOLUNTARILY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 17.

A good deal of sensation was created at Nankana Sahib on the 15th instant on the occasion of Guru Nanak's birthday when before a huge gathering of the Sikhs Bhai Gurditsingh of the Komagata Maru fame, who was absconding for the last seven years and who was believed to have died during the Budge Budge riots at Calcutta, made a sudden appearance and presented himself before the gathering. He delivered a short speech on the events connected with the "Komagata Maru" and his disappearance and evasion of the arrest by police. News has now reached here that Bhai Gurditsingh was arrested at Nankana Sahib yesterday evening by the District Magistrate of Sheikhupura and had been brought to the Central Jail, Lahore.

The following correspondence has passed between Gurditsingh and the District Magistrate, Shekhupura:—

LETTER TO THE D. M.

From Gurditsingh to the District Magistrate:—

Dear Mr. Barry, with all the police and ever vigilant C.I.D., at its back, the Government has failed to arrest me during the last 7 years while I have been freely going about throughout India. My object in evading the arrested has been to bring to light the true facts about Sri Guru Nanka steamer the (Komata Maru) and the Budge Budge massacre. Now that my Panth and the country have decied that we must undergo all conceivable sufferings at the hands of the bureaucracy in order to gain religious freedom and Swaraj I have come here to be arrested. Will you please let me know per bearer the time and the place where I should make myself over to the brave police? Yours truly.

REPLY TO GURDITSINGH.

From the District Magistrate to Gurditsingh:—

Dear Bhai Gurditsingh, I am glad to learn from your letter of to-day that you are prepared to give yourself up. As regards the time and place I would suggest 8 p.m. to-day at the rest house. I trust that you will use all influence you have with your supporters with a view to restraining them from all the attempts at violence as we are naturally anxious to avoid all risks of bloodshed. Yours truly.

S. B Barry, District Magistrate.

Shanghai.—Rumours are current in well-informed Japanese circles that the Japanese Crown Prince is shortly assuming Regency in view of the Emperor's ill-health.

MR. BRIAND TO SUGGEST LIMITATION OF LAND ARMAMENTS,

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Nov. 18.

It is understood that M. Briand at the plenary sitting of the Washington conference on November 18th will spontaneously suggest limitation of land armaments.

THE PRINCE AND INDIAN CHAMBER.

MR. MATANI'S LETTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I send you herewith a copy of Mr. M. Matani's letter to the Chairman and Mr. M. Ramajee's which the President though asked refused to read to the meeting and being important you will please publish it. Thanking you in anticipation. Thanks in anticipation.—Yours, etc., etc.

LAKSHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

83, Mint Road, Fort,
Bombay, 17th November, 1921.

To,

The Chairman,
The Indian Merchants' Chamber
and Bureau.

Dear Sir,

I beg to enclose herein copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Manmohandas Ramji. I regret I should have to cause you this annoyance, but after about six and a half hours' close and continuous working I was dead tired and was not in a proper frame of mind to exercise any cool judgment last night. I know this will place you and myself in a very awkward position, but I cannot do otherwise in justice to my conscience.

If Mr. Manmohandas would not agree to the revision as proposed by me or to a further conference so as to arrive at a proper decision of the voting I have to request you to place the copy of my letter to him before the meeting to be held to-morrow as well as the result of the voting arrived at by me which is as under:—

For the resolution ..... 139 votes.
Against the resolution ... 132 votes.

If I do not hear from you before the next meeting of the Chamber is held, I will forward copies of these letters to Mr. Trivedi who demanded the poll and to Mr. Tairsee whose resolution was voted upon.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) MATHURADAS CANJEE MATANI.

Copy forwarded to L. R. Tairsee, Esq.
M. C. Matani

LETTER TO MR. MANMOHANDAS.

83, Mint Road, Fort,
Bombay, 17th November, 1921.

To,

Manmohandas Ramji, Esq.,

Dear Sir,

On referring to my notes I find that our joint report to the President of the Chamber requires to be revised. I regret if I am causing you any inconvenience, but I think we should be wanting in our duty to the members of the Chamber, if we failed to present the proper and correct statement.

275 members exercised their right to vote and we jointly tabulated the apparent voting as under:—

	For the Resolution	Against the Resolution
1. Uncontested votes	108	110
2. Voting papers as subsequently amended	3	1
3. Votes by a representative of a firm other than the one whose name was recorded in the Chamber's list of members	23	18
4. Voting papers without the serial number of the members but with the initials of the Secretary	4	5
5. A voting paper with the incorrect serial number	1	0
6. Voting papers without the signature of the voter	3	1
7. One voting paper which omitted to record any vote	0	0
Total	141	133

The report as submitted by us takes into consideration only the first two items of the above table ignoring all the subsequent items. On calm consideration I think that we are bound to go into the merits of individual cases and cannot reject all the papers *en bloc* on account of very trivial and immaterial departure from the procedure then adopted for voting. As you know such procedure was not reduced into writing, but had to be orally explained to different voters off and on and in absence of any exact rules we also found that a number of even the most intelligent voters were confused as to how to vote. I therefore think that a slight departure from the procedure then fixed upon of which all the voters could not be sufficiently made acquainted, does not affect the validity of such votes and it will be unfair to such voters if we did not consider their merits, but only rejected them for so-called slight irregularity.

A detailed consideration of the different items of the above table will thoroughly convince you of the correctness of my views. With your permission, therefore, I will enter into such consideration.

Item No. 3.—Rules of the Chamber do not preclude a representative of a firm from voting at the meeting of the Chamber even though his name as such representative should not be recorded in the register of the Chamber's members. We accordingly agreed to exercise sufficient care and attention that the person voting was a proper and fit representative. The procedure adopted by us was to satisfy ourselves as to the credentials of the party voting, before we handed him over the voting paper. In case a particular party was not known to either of us any one of us not knowing him questioned him as to his credentials to satisfy himself, before the voting paper was handed to him. In one case only you were not satisfied with the authority of the party voting, marked his voting paper as "challenged" asked the party to produce his power of attorney under which he was authorised to vote. I think it is very unfair to reject the votes of all such parties after assuring them that we were satisfied as to their authority to vote, on the plea that there might be a possibility that some unauthorised party could have voted. Such unauthorised voting could not be traced by us on the scrutiny of papers, but in fact many of such voters were known to both of us as proper representatives. I therefore think that we are bound to recognise all votes under this item except when they are challenged. I therefore reject the vote challenged by you against the party who has till now failed to produce his power of attorney even though requested to do so and who has voted in favour of the resolution. I also reject vote No. 400 who has voted against the resolution, being not a fit party to vote for reason marked in the members' register of the Chamber. Under this item I will therefore admit 21 votes for the resolution and 15 against it.

Items Nos. 4 and 5.—Before the voters were supplied with the papers the Secretary had to initial the voting paper and to mark the same with the member's serial number. The voting papers under these items are initialled by the Secretary, but the serial number is wanting on them. We could not account for this omission, but I will not object to their admission. This gives 5 for, and 6 against the resolution.

Item No. 6.—In absence of clear rules as to how to vote many voters were under the impression that the voting was secret and did not require their signature. In fact we had repeatedly to point out to many voters that they were required to sign the papers whilst they said their impression was otherwise, but in view of our explanation signed the papers. Owing to such misunderstanding the papers under this item appeared not to be signed. But in case of votes Nos. 233 and 238 the party voting is known to both of us. We know him as an intelligent voter not likely to make any unavoidable mistake and as both of us remember that the party came to vote in person, I will admit his two votes. As to the third party who is not known to either of us I will not insist upon his vote and agree with you to reject it. Under this item therefore we have two votes in favour of the resolution.

According to the above calculation the result of the voting is:—

For the resolution ..... 139 votes.
Against the resolution ... 132 votes.

I hope to have tried to be just to both the parties and that you will see your way either to agree to my conclusion or to arrange a further conference so as to arrive at a proper decision. I very much regret that that I should have to give you any more trouble, but you will admit that after about six hours' close and continuous work I was badly tired and was not in a fit state of mind for calm consideration. In that confusion I lost sight of item No. 3 under the table and with a sense of that mistake I cannot allow such a grave injustice to the voters.

In justice to you I must admit that at about 7 p.m. we parted to make separate reports then you admitted 108 for the resolution and 110 against it whilst I was for admitting 141 for the resolution and 132 against it.

Hoping to hear from you,

I beg to remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) MATHURADAS CANJEE MATANI.

P.S.—I am sending copy of this letter to the Chairman of the Chamber.
(Sd.) M. C. M.

STERLING EXCHANGE.

FOUR DOLLARS TO THE POUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., Nov. 18.

For the first time in six months, the sterling exchange on New York has reached four dollars to the pound. This is attributed partly to the Washington Conference's influences, and to surmise that it will deal with the European economic situation.

FURTHER FALL IN COST OF LIVING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., Nov. 18.

The cost of living fell further seven points in October, that is, the standard stood on November 1st at 103 per cent above pre-war.

REDUCTION OF OFFICERS IN ADMIRALTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., Nov. 18.

It is reported that the Admiralty, in response to the Treasury's invitation to economise, has proposed that eighty naval captains and two hundred commanders should be retired early in 1922.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN S. AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., Nov. 18.

Johannesburg.—Test Match closed with South Africa's score at 311 for 3 wickets. They had made wonderful recovery, the hero of the day being Frank, who batted for nearly six hours for 106, not out. Taylor made 80 and Nourse 79 not out. The play continues to-day.

AKALI CONSPIRACY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Nov. 17.

The hearing commenced before Mr. Rust, Special Magistrate, yesterday of Akali Conspiracy Case in which six Akali Sikhs stand charged with offences of conspiring to murder and collect arms under sections 102/120 I. P. C. Altogether eleven persons are implicated in the case but five are absconders. Amongst the arms seized which are alleged to have been in possession of the accused are two bombs imported from Peshawar, one revolver, pistol cartridges and 303 cartridges for a service rifle. Prosecution evidence was recorded and Sant Singh, chief approver, gave evidence for five hours and the case was adjourned.

ANOTHER ANXIOUS DAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

Mazagaon Dridge was guarded by G. I. P. Railway volunteers in consiquence of some disturbance up there in the morning. This paved the way for a smooth traffic only in that locality.

INJURED TREATED.

Till yesterday evening 47 men were admitted in the J. J. Hospital and 200 men were sent home after their injuries were attended to this injury included both received in open fracas as well as received by shooting of fire arms.

EUROPEAN IDENTIFIED.

Before the jury held an inquest on the body of Alfred Williams mentioned above Mr. Lambden, Inspector of Bombay Telephone Company later on turned up at the Morgue and identified it as the body of one Alfred Williams, a Driver of the G. I. P. Railway. Witness deposed that the deceased lived at the Lamington Road and was his great friend. Formerly the deceased was his boarder. The deceased had no relatives in this country but had a sister in England.

RIOTERS ON TRIAL.

Yesterday Mr. B. N. Athavle, who was assaulted the previous day, by the mob was escorted to the Girgaum Police Court under military guard, one soldier sitting by him and the other on the coach box.

Mr. D. M. Khandalawala the Fifth Presidency Magistrate was posted on special duty on the Police chowkies to meet emergencies.

Presidency Magistrates, viz., Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad and Mr. G. R. Khairaz, left the court at 1-30 p.m. apparently to watch the situation in the town.

Yesterday before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Girgaon, Sub-Inspector C. A. Khan of Marbawdi Police Chowki placed (1) Wali Umarsey, (2) Sanker Mahadev, (3) Bhai-Shaker Chhaganla, and (4) Dwarkadas Luxmon on the charge of rioting and asked for remand of four days which His Worship granted. The accused were released on bail.

Before Mr. Frank Olivera, second Presidency Magistrate, an Mazagaon, Sub-Inspector Gole charged (1) Chandra Singh Bhagwandas, (2- Ramji Premji, (3) Babu Imambux (4) Khjinge Pragji (5) Allamiya Galibmiya and (6) Jumakhan Mirzakhan for rioting and His Worship remanded the accused till the 25th instant, releasing them on bail of Rs. 500 each.

PLIGHT OF A COUNSEL.

Yesterday the situation though slightly improved could no t be said to be safe so far as the life and property were concerned.

Mr. Kajiji, Bar-at-law (brother of Justice Kajiji) along with Mr. Framroz Solicitor was driving in his motor car at Chinchpokli Road yesterday where he had gone for inspection of some property, when both of these gentlemen were assaulted by a crowd of some hundreds. Mr. Kajiji had a bad cut on his skull and is at present under medical treatment. Mr. Framroz too did not fare better than his colleague Mr. Kajiji.

TWO PARSIS ASSAULTED.

Yesterday noon two Parsi gentlemen were driving in a hackney victoria along Gowalia Tank when they were assaulted by a crowd and the victoria smashed.

TRAM COMMUNICATION.

The tramway communication fared very badly yesterday as all the lines were completely closed for traffic except one, viz., Parsi Statue and Girgaum. The other lines viz., Dadar, vea J. J. Hospital, C. P. Tank to Jacob Circle, Grant Road to Pydhoni etc., were entirely suspended.

The situation near Parsi Statue though comparatively more quiet and better than the previous day was not safe for traffic. No victoria driver dare pass that way for the love of money. A posse of Mounted Police as well as military was in attendance with two motor lorries for immediate transport. In spite of this precaution the tramway communication between C. P. Tank and J. J. Hospital was not restored.

VICTIMS OF FIRING.

Yesterday Mr. A. R. King, Coroner held an inquest on the body of an Anglo Indian (45) by the name of Mr. William who was found lying injured and dead at Ripon Road at 3 p.m. In a pocket of the deceased were found currency notes valued at Rs. 850 and some railway documents.

The corpe has been kept in refrigerator pending identification of the deceased.

NOWROJ HOOSEN.

Another inquest was held on Nowroj Hoosen Bhura (20) whose body was identified by his uncle Murad Khan Nunda Khan, Inspector, Assessment Department Bombay Municipality. The deceased lived at Ripon Road. He was seen last at 3 p.m. on Thursday last. He had been out to fetch a doctor for witness's sister who was ill. Witness heard that he was killed in riot.

The third inquest was on the body of Kudrut Pundohi (20) who died of gun shots at Duncan Road. He was working in a battery and was found lying dead at 7 p.m. on Thursday.

Salamat Bhagi was the fourth on whose body inquest was held. The deceased was a weaver and lived in Madanpura. He was seen alive at 11 a.m. on Thursday. At 5 p.m. a disturbance took place near the deceased's house. He was seen lying dead on the road. There was a wound in his throat.

Bhow Edoo (35) was the fifth victim. He was a victoria driver and lived at Khazipura. His Cousin Bhugwandas deposed that at about 3-30 p.m. the deceased was sleeping near the door with his door shut. When witness opened the door he found his dead body where he was sleeping. The deceased was advised to go inside the room and sleep as there was disturbance outside.

Abdul Razak Abdul Rashid (20) was identified by his uncle Husan Rustomali. The deceased was a bullock cart driver and lived in Surti Moholla. He was last seen alive at 1 p.m. on Thursday last. At 4 p.m. witness was informed that the deceased was killed. His head was injured.

The seventh inquest was on the body of Barkiya Raju. His brother Goneia Raju identified the body. The deceased lived at Kamatipura 11th Lane. At 3-30 p.m. on Thursday deceased went to the corner of 14th Lane. Witness heard firing and he went to enquire about the deceased as he was told that the deceased was killed. Witness saw him lying on the road unconscious. He had two wounds on the back. When the deceased went out a disturbance was going on.

Further enquiry on all the bodies was adjourned.

In all thirty seven injured persons have been admitted in the J. J. Hospital for treatment until yesterday.

Until yesterday ten policemen were admitted in the J. J. Hospital as a result of injury received in the disturbance.

The situation in the mill area was quiet in the morning but by afternoon it grew worse with the result that mills in Delisle Road, Parel, Soparibag, Sussex Road and Jacob Circle were all closed down.

FIRING WITHOUT WARNING.

PARSI EYE-WITNESS'S STORY.

A Parsi eye witness writes:—

Hearing of the disturbances at Grant Road I immediately went to the area shown to me as being disturbed and proceeeded up to the junction of Foras Road and what is known as White Lane. I stationed myself near the foundry where about 15 persons had collected near on the tram line. At a distance of little over 50 yards from where I was standing, a scuffle was going on between the inhabitants of the locality numbering about 35 to 40 and a party of Anglo Indians with a number of Police armed with 'Dandas.' I saw a few exchanges of small stones (not brick bats). The Anglo-Indian party retired and the inhabitants were guilty but very soon the Anglo Indian party came in larger force with more police, and began a volley of stones on the houses. This brought out the inhabitants and a scuffle ensued, during which five to six shots were fired without warning not against the party in action, which was stationed in the opposite direction but against the peaceful mob standing at right angles, with the result that a resident was shot dead through his head and his skull broken. At the very first shot this mob disappeared. I took shelter near a wall and waited for about 15 minutes and left the place when the poor soul was removed by some inhabitants.

My strong grievance is at the shots, which were unwarranted and misdirected and fired without warning.

POLICE HOOLIGANISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I request you to publish the following account of what took place yesterday at 1-30 p.m. while I was passing from Mazagaon towards Sandhurst Road on some private business. When I came to the corner of J. J. Hospital there was a crowd of people and some soldiers and the city police. I was brought by one of the constables without any cause and asked where I was going I told that I was going to Sandhurst Road on my private business. Then the constable told me, "No, yes are coming here with Khaddar clothes to fight with us." So saying he gripped me and told me to put off the Khadi clothes and cap. I hesitated. So he beat me with a cane on my right shoulder and another man of the tramway company tore my coat to pieces and threw it away with the cap. At that time I had in my pocket nearly 300 rupees, seeing which one of the police said that I must have stolen it from some place. So he asked it to be taken away. But later the constable scolded me and gave me permission to go away with the money. At that time there was a large crowd so I went to one of the buildings near J. J. Hospital and got down at 6 p.m. and then I went to the J. J. Hospital door where some people were standing. At that time I was only with a dhotar on. I begged one shirt from one of the compounders named Shivaram. He give me one very willingly. While returning I saw that the Thana police were mercilessly thrashing the public without any cause and while doing so they were jeering at Khaddar. They were also taking off the white caps from every man's head and throwing them on the ground.—Yours etc.

HANSRAJ DEVSI SHAH.

BANDRA MEN SEVERELY BEATEN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BANDRA, Nov. 18.

In Bandra and the surrounding places the occasion of the Prince's landing in Bombay has not been marked by any outbreak of hooliganism as has occurred in Bombay, although everywhere a kind of funereal gloom hung around.

This morning some sensation was created owing to the currency of a rumour that Dr. De Monte (Senior) had been killed in Bombay. A visit to his dispensary, however, soon revealed the fact that he was quite safe and sound and smiling in the best of spirits after the reception at the Government House where also, the doctor said, he was congratulated by friends as they saw him still in the land of the living and to this he replied that it was not to be wondered at as he had done nothing to cry out for either God's or man's vengeance to procure for him a premature end. Although Dr De Monte is safe, there are three Bandra men who were very severely assaulted in Bombay on the afternoon of Thursday, at Moreland Road, near the Salvation Army Headquarters. These three persons—Mr. Luis De Lima, of Asquith and Lord, Mr. Thomas Harries, and Dr. Anick De Monte,—were, it appears returning to Bandra. They were riding a motor bike with side basket seat. All the three were set upon by a tremendous mob. Mr. Harries' sola hat was plucked off his head and trampled under feet and he was also severely beaten with sticks. He ran into the house of a Hindu doctor, who kindly sheltered him till everything was quiet. His two companions were so badly beaten that they had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital where they are detained for treatment.

AN APPEAL TO PARSIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In a letter addressed to you on 17th September last and published by you a day or two later on the question of the Karsee Address to the Prince, I had written the following words:—

"What did it matter to him (ie. Sir Jamsetjee) if the masses and classes of the community went to reck and ruin? What oid it matter if unity between the Parsees and the sister communities, brought about after months of untiring and indefatigable zeal and labours of some humble individuals, was endangered. Was not the bond between the aristocratic members of the community and the Government proportionately strengthened? If the poor unfortunate masses of the community are likely to lose the good will and favour of the sister communities, is not that loss to the community more than compensated by the proportionate gain of the Upper Tea by increasing favours and invitations from the officials."

The same letter was wound up by a final appeal:—

"Thus if not for *the interests of the community*, at least to preserve the Royal dignity for which they seem to be so solicitous, these wiseacres of the community should desist from taking this *disastrous step before it is too late*. May God save both the Prince from his false flattering admirers and the community from its self-interest seeking friends?"

These words were written exacly two months before the 17th November. Most unfortunately these appeals fell on deaf ears. We were dubbed alarmists and pessimists making presumptions pretences to know and gauge the feeling of the sister communities our humble efforts were ridiculed and reviled, and our apprehensions and fears were laughed out and glossed over as the mischievous activities of "paid and unpaid hirelings" of Gandhi. Even the warning of soberminded and level-headed men like Mr. Dadachanji, Prof. Wadia and Mr. Suntoke, who based the arguments principally on the grounds of expediency and safety, were absolutely unheeded and positively discarded; the "disastrous step" was persisted in, with the most regrettable result that on 17th November 'the classes and masses of the community' as predicted on 17th September "did go to rack and ruin."

Thanks to the action of the Trustees and their henchmen, perhaps for the first time in the history of the public activities of this city, deplorable and alarming incidents happened that show open and defiant hostility by the low hooligans of the sister communities towards individual, respectable and quite innocent members of our community.

By unlucky coincidences or mischievous and deliberate designs, sequence of events has been happening for the last few months that most unfortunately widens the gulf day by day between the Parsees and the sister communities.

It is the Parsi head of the C. I. D., that is deputed to arrest the most popular and beloved Mahomedan leaders in Bombay, it is a Parsi Jailer or Superintendent specially appointed that takes charge of these leaders in the Karachi Jail and again by a regrettable accident it is a Parsi Magistrate who is appointed to try them, and indiscretions of that Magistrate and defiance of the accused add further fuel to the fire.

Again, in response to the call from the Police for enlistment as special constabulary in C. I. D. during the Prince's visit, we are informed that 800 Parsee youths alone responded to that call, and it is further reported that some of them were employed only the previous night to remove the posters affixed by the Congress and Khilafat Committees, and to arrest the volunteers. In a force composed of thousands of regular rank and file, why was the Parsee special constabulary selected for this dirty job, it is difficult to understand. Again on the "Garba" arranged by the school-girls, the majority are Parsee girls, and in the general reception to the Prince, be it said to their credit, the Parsees have given the lion's share. Their subscriptions topped the lists, as their aristocrats filled the rows of the Amphitheatre; all this general display would have passed unnoticed were it not for a separate communal address that brought them forward most conspicuously as standing aloof and separate from the sister communities. Unfortunately for the Parsis, this was the only community perhaps in India, singled out for this unique honour. The conduct of low hooligans, particularly in molesting and harassing respectable and innocent ladies deserves the severest condemnation and no self-respecting men would attempt to justify it even under the gravest provocation. Every community, however small, ought to have the fullest possible liberty to act in the manner it thinks best, and no community, however powerful and numerically strong, has a right to dictate to it at the point of the bayonet. But it would be too much to expect the illiterate and uneducated large masses of the sister communities to argue and reason on that broad basis. Knowing full well the close proximity of the most inflamable material that may catch fire on the sligthest provocation, the Trustees should have acted with discretion and wisdom and foresight; instead of looking to their own immediate personal doubtful gain, as the Elders of the community, it was their duty to look ahead to the future safety and security of the unfortunate masses of the community. In the event of a disturbance, the real culprits are securely enjoying the comforts and luxuries of the Malabar Hill, while the poor masses and middle classes are left unprotected in the thick of the fight, deserted to the violent fury of a fanatic mob. After creating the friction and provoking the feelings to a culminating point, we should like to know what steps had the Trustees taken to protect the lives and properties of their unfortunate co-religionists? What is the safety of the several families in the mofussil living in the midst of Hindu-Muslim masses? We cannot always rely for protection on British bayonets and British arms, dispersed and scattered about all over the city and country, some of our business and residential quarters being in the very heart of the city, no force, however large, military or police, can effectively secure the safety of our lives and properties; if the low unreasoning tag-rag of the other communities are evilly inclined towards us. It is an unfortunate weakness or drawback in human nature, that once a feeling of hostility and communal hatred is aroused in a people, the situation is bound to grow worse day by day, unless effective steps are taken in the beginning to alleviate that feeling. Are we to live in their midst in constant dread, expecting a blaze on every slight upheaval?

Without wishing to be an alarmist or pessimist, the situation appears to be rather critical and very uncomfortable and requires very careful and delicate handling.

Every sensible and sober member of the community will admit that the true safety and security of the community does not lie in the British bayonets and policemens' batons, but in the good understanding, love and good neighbourly amenities between the members of the various communities inhabiting this vast and cosmopolitan city.

Expediency and personal safety imperatively demand that immediate steps be taken to end the present policy of persistent and deliberate provocation, and a new policy of reconciliation, fellow feeling and love with the sister communities should be started. Appeals to the Trustees have proved futile, but I hope that this humble appeal to the community at large will not go in vain.—Yours, etc.

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

THE PRINCE AND THE "WELCOME."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"The Times of India" has given a glowing account of the welcome given to H. R. H. The Prince; and, I think, we ought to agree that in one sense the welcome accorded was historic. None of his predecessors found himself in such a predicament and the reception of none of them was the object of so much discussion and divided opinion 'Royalty is above politics' we are told; and accordingly let us take it the Prince is enjoying the blessed ignorance of the feelings of the people whom he desires to 'know.'

But we the citizens of Bombay, if we desire to deserve the compliment paid by H. R. H., should realise the exact price we have paid to welcome him to our shores and to conduct the tamasha. We did not pay merely in money that was spent like 'Ganges water' as you remarked more than once in your paper; but just yesterday after the reception we paid it in the shape of the blood and lives of our misguided brethren. I am not trying to be apologetic on behalf of those who egged on by irresponsible mischief-mongers created the trouble that ultimately recoiled upon themselves; on the other hand I feel that nothing could be more dishonourable to themselves and more disastrous to the peaceful conduct of the boycotting or hartal than their assault on ladies, European, Eurasian, or Parsi or any who had gone out for sight-seeing and perhaps with the innocent desire of gratifying their vanity by parading their costly fineries. Nor was the people's attack on the traffic or the Magistrates less foolish. But while condemning these outbursts of violence, one cannot help asking those wise men of the city who laboured to conduct the tamasha, whether the reward they got is commensurate with the price they paid in the shape of the affrays and violence, in the shape of assault on women, of police-firing, and of the consequent death of fellow-citizens. What is the reward? Dancing attendance on H. R. H. for a few minutes Was it worth-while to purchase that honour at so much price? Do they feel it now? What does their 'still small voice within' say to this?

Again while every one is ready to frown at us because some of our misguided and foolish brethren being egged on to mischief fell victims to firing, no one seems to take notice of the dignified way in which some malcontents are avenging this 'lese majeste' against their amor propre. The Eurasian and East-Indian residents near the Parsi statue and the Byculla Bridge are indulging in mock-bonfires of Gandhi—caps and Khadi dresses. Since yesterday afternoon the holigans among them have taken it into their heads to insult every Khadi-wearing passer-by; and many were ultimately stripped of their caps and some of their coats which were consigned to fire with insulting shouts and oaths. This is carried on under the very nose of the Police and the posse of troops with perfect impunity and Sir, let me tell you I narrowly escaped that fate this morning near the Parsi statue by cutting another round-about and less frequented way to the J. J. Hospital. Several people cast pitying glances on me and asked me to remove my apparel before I ventured that side. While such inspiring things go on under the patronage of the Police, and some people whisper about Martial Law, let us realise in our minds what Bombay has paid for its historic welcome to H. R. H. The Prince. This tamasha and the disturbances should be a lesson to the Government and to the enthusiastic welcomes in other places and also to the organisers of the Boycott to see that the people are not guided by irresponsible mischief-mongers and do not shed their blood without doing any good to the country or its cause.—Yours etc.

'ONE WHO FEELS.!'

November 19, 1921.

MAIN WORK TO BE COMPLETED BY DECEMBER 3.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Nov. 18.

The impression is growing in Washington that the main work of the Conference may be completed by December 3rd.

POWELL'S MANUFACTURING LABORATORIES.

By Special Appointment.

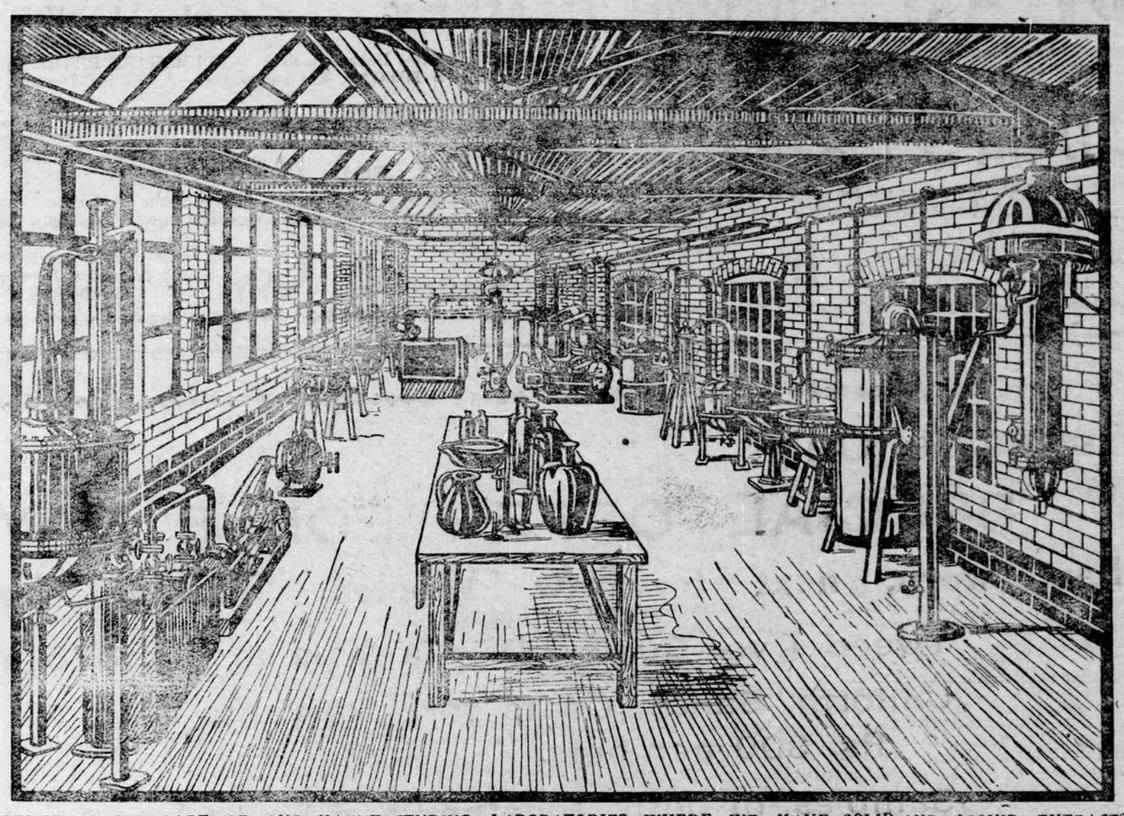
Chemists to H. E. The Viceroy.

Powell's Bacterio-Pathological Laboratory.

For examining samples of Urine. Blood, Sputum, Gastric contents, Faeces, Pathological Fluids, &c., Agglutination (Widal's) test for the diagnosis of Typhoid, Para-Typhoid and other continued Fevers. Early diagnosis of Tuberculosis, Syphilis, Gonorrhaea, &c.

Urgent orders for stock Vaccines are complied with immediately and Bulbs supplied to Medical Men during business hours.

This Laboratory is well equipped for everything. Auto-Vaccines are prepared. Bulgarian Milk is supplied.



By Special Appointment

Chemists to H. E. The Governor of Bombay

Our Prescription Department is our Special Pride.

Physician's prescriptions or family recipes entrusted to us will be compounded with the most scrupulous care. Our system of checking makes it impossible for a mistake to occur in compounding while our splendid stock of drugs and medicines is an assurance that we are never "OUT" of anything prescribed and that prescriptions will be filled exactly as the physician wishes it to be.

That's why POWELL'S PRESCRIPTION BUSINESS IS THE LARGEST.

(THIS IS ACTUAL DESIGN OF ONE PART OF OUR MANUFACTURING LABORATORIES WHERE WE MAKE SOLID AND LIQUID EXTRACTS, OILS, &c., &c.)

STARTING very modestly away back in 1887, this great Manufacturing Business in the Drug line has won its way to leadership throughout India, Burma and Ceylon; and having outgrown their present manufacturing capacity they have purchased a few years ago a big plot of land with a view to further extension of their Drug line.

Some years ago they had announced to the Medical Profession that they are fitting Manufacturing and Pharmaceutical Laboratories with complete up-to-date plants which will be equipped with all possible recent labour-saving appliances for the manufacture of Pharmaceutical preparations and chemicals according to the B. P. Standard. Further, these Laboratories will undertake the investigation of indigenous drugs, &c. The buildings in which the Laboratories are being accommodated have been built on the most approved modern system and entirely fire-proof.

POWELL'S chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations insure high quality goods and they have catered to the Drug Trade for the past so many years with mutual satisfaction. In Prescription Chemicals especially POWELL'S are wellknown throughout India. We would therefore urge the Medical Profession to specify POWELL'S when ordering chemicals from their Druggists for their Dispensing Department.

We appeal to the Medical Profession to extend to us their patronage, and we on our part to deserve that patronage will always maintain that standard of Purity of Chemicals upon which the Profession depend for the accuracy in filling prescriptions, so vital to their reputation and the patient's recovery.

N. POWELL & Co., Bombay, 4.

CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'S WAR OFFICE.

THE KARACHI FARCE.

THE KHILAFAT AND THE HINDUS.

INTERVIEW WITH JAGADGURU SHANKARACHARYA.

The following details of an interview which the representative of the "Navajeevan" had with His Holiness the Jagad Guru Shri Shanakracharya Bharat Krishna Tirthji, regarding the recent trial at Karachi, are published in the journal. His Holiness referred also to the Khilafat, Hindu-Moslem unity, the boycott of the Prince's visit and India's duty at the present juncture. The report of the interview is as follows:—

Q. I.—Did Your Holiness expect to be released?

Jagad Guru.—Originally there was no such expectation. But within a fortnight of our arrival at Karachi, there were manifold indications (amounting to practical certainty) in that direction. The most prominent of these was the changed conduct and chastened behaviour of the officials themselves from day to day.

Q. II.—Was Your Holiness's crime with regard to the Karachi resolution any way less than that of the Ali Brothers?

Jagad Guru.—Whereas the Musalman accused—as Musalmans—definitely laid down the dictum from the Quran, that it was *Haram* for a Muslim to continue any longer in the British Army under the present plight of the Khilafat and other concomitant circumstances, we as a non-Muslim could not presume to dictate the Islamic Law to the divines of Islam, but insisted emphatically and unequivocally (1) that God-made law was *always* to be placed above man-made law, (2) that *Swadharma* as enjoined in the Hindu scriptures was prescribed for all and (3) that we therefore called upon all Musalmans to faithfully follow the Islamic law of Allah (whatever it might be), in preference to the State-made law of no man in particular, exactly as we would call upon Hindus to faithfully follow Hindu law. We therefore fail to see that there is the slightest difference between their views and ours. And therefore, while we hold that, according to Religion and even the I. P. C. itself, we were all equally innocent of all the various charges brought against us, we have not the slightest hesitation in saying that by any law whereby our co-accused were found guilty, we were equally guilty too.

TORTUOUS DIPLOMACY.

Q. III.—How would Your Holiness account for the difference in the sentences?

Jagad Guru.—Efforts were continually being made by the Government to detach us from the rest of the party in every possible way. There was a miserable endeavour in the first place to engender in us the atrociously false impression that the Khilafat workers at Karachi (under instructions from the Central Khilafat Committee) were looking after the needs of the six Musalman prisoners only and that some local Sanatani Hindus were supplying fruits, etc., for us, while as a matter of fact the Khilafat people *with infinite love* were actually spending on our fruit diet three or four times the amount they were spending on each of the other's needs. Having had a long and deep acquaintance with the tricks of the bureaucracy, we refused to believe—nay positively resented—all such misrepresentations.

Secondly, our speech at the Khilafat Conference, notes whereof had been taken by some C.I.D. reporters, was not filed until long after our commitment to the sessions, although the reporters had been definitely cited as witnesses in the very first complaint by the police and again orally referred to in the prosecution evidence. It was after all such idle hopes of detaching us and making us pro-Government or at least neutral, had been entirely extinguished that one of these witnesses was called in to give supplementary evidence and filed that speech as an exhibit. The fear of suffering thus having failed to affect us, seductively loving and respectful treatment came into vogue, and what could not be achieved through fear was obviously sought to be brought about by seductive stratagem. The statement in the judge's summing-up to the jury to the effect that all the other six accused hated the Government and gloried in doing so and that we alone were immune from hatred—this we cannot help regarding as an atrocious libel on them which, even the justice diplomatically rendered to us cannot blind us to.

Lastly, there was the fact that until the final extinction of all their hopes in the work of proselytizing us, the officials, who had been freely allowing the others to be interviewed by local Congressmen and Khilafatists, took special precaution to prevent the possibility of such people hardening and confirming us against all official blandishments and therefore they allowed only loyalists and cooperators to interview us. These are sufficient indications of what seems to us to be the secret of the tortuous diplomacy underlying our acquittal.

TREATMENT IN LOCK-UP.

Q. IV.—How did Your Holiness and other prisoners fare under custody?

Jagad Guru.—We were all treated with the utmost kindness and consideration. With the exception of Maulana Mahomed Ali who came in with a small diabetic carbuncle which developed, suppurated and was operated upon in jail, all the rets of us put on several pounds of flesh and improved our physical health in every way. We may mention that the police (who with one exception had on the whole clung to the truth in their evidence) were infinitely better than the executive and other officials, and that the jail officials (from the European Superintendent and the Parsee Jailor downwards) were the best, kindest and nicest of all.

Q. V.—Has Your Holiness anything to say as regards your conversation with Government officials?

Jagad Guru.—The whole official tone towards us (individually) was at first dictatorial, insolent and churlish. Evidently it was a part of the terrorising policy employed for our conversion. But when Mr. Girdharilal of Amritsar described to the authorities a stirring episode of April last at Amritsar, wherein we refused, in the performance of our Dharma of Dharmopadesh, to be cowed down even by a huge military display of firearms, bayonets, etc., and when he made it clear that imprisonment of either sort or even transportation for life could have no possible effect on one who did not flinch even from death, it was the signal for the commencement of the Government's conspiracy to seduce us—by means of soft blandishments—from our allegiance to our God, our Dharma and our country. And this resulted in the ultra-respectful and affectionate manner of the second stage (already explained in answer to Question No. 3). We may, however, in fairness, mention that Mr. Boyd (the D. S. P. of Karachi) and the jail authorities behaved in a perfectly gentlemanly manner from first to last.

NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN SIND.

Q. VI.—What is your impression about Hindu-Muslim unity and the National movement in Sind?

Jagad Guru.—Hindu-Muslim unity and the National Consciousness were, so recently as July last, in their infancy in Sind. By these prosecutions the Government has at one stroke brought about a tremendous upheaval which the Congress and Khilafat workers must otherwise have taken decades, if not centuries, to accomplish. Swadeshi, Non-Cooperation and the Khilafat have consequently entered into every fibre and texture of the daily domestic life of practically the entire Province of Sind.

Q. VII.—What does Your Holiness think of the Khilafat?

KHILAFAT.

Jagad Guru.—We look upon the Khilafat as not a temporal but a spiritual institution entrusted into the custody of all true Musalmans by the Holy Prophet of Arabia and we have incessantly been preaching everywhere that any individual who deliberately refused to obey the Prophet Mohamed may very plausibly justify himself as a free-thinker, a rationalist or a scientific agnostic and so forth, but could not, under such circumstances, call himself a Mahomedan and, if born a Mahomedan, could only be regarded as a renegade and an apostate from Mahomed's Religion and that we (Hindus) who believe in the universal conception of Swadharma enjoined on us by the Lord Shri Krishna, Manu, etc., have no moral option, but to sympathise wholeheartedly with and help to the utmost extent in our power, our Muslim brethren in their almost super-human endeavours on behalf of their beloved Khilafat against odds tremendous and handicaps innumerable. Nay more. We have often stated that if, owing to insuperable difficulties, the Angora Government and even the Ali Brothers and other Indian Musalman leaders should ever flinch, it would be the duty of all true Hindus *as such* to cheer, encourage and inspirit them and prevent any such contingency from ever materializing. Anyone who calls himself a Hindu and fails herein, we can only condemn as a traitor to the basic principles of Hinduism or at least pity for his ignorance thereof or for the lack of mental and moral backbone for fidelity thereto.

MADRAS COUNCIL,

CONSCIENCE CLAUSE IN GOVT. GRANTS IN AID CODE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

After a prolonged discussion this afternoon in the Madras Legislative Council, the resolution for insertion of the conscience Clause in the Educational Grants in Aid Code for withdrawal of Government grants to any institution that compels students to attend religious class without the consent of his guardian or parents, was rejected by an overwhelming majority. Another resolution urging preparation of estimates for opening of a glass factory in a suitable place in the Madras Presidency, provision being made for the same from the next year, was withdrawn on the assurance of Mr. Venkatareddy, Minister of Development, that enquiries in regard to the matter would be instituted.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Madras, Nov. 16.

At the High Court to-day, Justice Oldfield and Krishnan heard the appeal preferred on behalf of Mr. Kunhikadar, Secretary of Khilafat Committee, Tanjore (Malabar), who was convicted by the Special Tribunal for waging war against the King in connection with the rebellion in Malabar, death sentence passed by the tribunal was confirmed, but forfeiture of property was set aside as law providing forfeiture of property was not in force at the time the sentence was delivered. Dr. Swaminathan, Bar-at-Law, assisted by Mr. B. Poker, High Court Vakil, appeared for the appellant.

A Sanitary Association on the lines of the one at Poona has recently been started at Lonavala.

RIGHT OVER KOTAL ESTATES.

JANGPAL SINGH'S CONTEST DISMISSED BY HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 17.

Important appeal from an order in the case of Jangpal Singh versus Raja Kushalpal Singh, of Kotla, was decided to-day at the Allahabad High Court by Justices Piggot and Walsh. A big civil suit, valued at 30 lakhs in the court of Special Subordinate Judge of Aligarh, instituted by Jangpal Singh, contesting the right of Raja Kushalpal Singh to Kotal estates, was dismissed for default by that Court Restoration application was rejected by the District Judge. Mr. Kisch. On appeal to the High Court their Lordships held that the default committed by the plaintiff was deliberate, and there was no sufficient cause for restoration, and accordingly dismissed the appeal with costs on a higher scale.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

DECREE FOR RS. 7000 AGAINST EDITOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

Judgment was delivered this afternoon by Justice Coutts Trotter in the case in which Mr. Pelly, Police Commissioner, claimed damages from Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, of "The Independent" of Allahabad, for having published damaging statements against the complainant with reference to his action on the occasion of shooting by the police in order to put down labour disturbances in Perambur Barracks. Decreeing for Rs. 7,000 and costs of the suit, His Lordship remarked, in the course of the judgment, that statements contained in the article in question were outrageous.

TWO NEW DAILIES IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

"Swaraj," an English daily under the editorship of Mr. T. Prakasam, Bar-at-Law, will be published in Madras on the 26th instant and it is understood that an Urdu daily named "Azad Hind" will be published in Madras shortly.

A Delhi message of November 17th says:—A Calicut message states some more Amshoms in the vicinity of Malapuram have expressed desire to submit. Elsewhere situation quiet. (A. P.)

SITUATION IN MALABAR

A GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 16.

A communique states:—Situation in Malabar during week ending 14th November is reported by the Madras Government to have been as follows:—

"Military operations have been confined to combined drive of the area north and east Calicut in which four battalions are taking part. These operations will continue until the 20th and results so far have not yet been reported. Elsewhere there have been spasmodic rebel activity and there are indications that leaders are doing their best to spur their followers to greater activity in the country round Malappuram. Increasing number of Moplahs have signified their desire to submit and Government have approved an issue of order that no further action will be taken against those of them who have been concerned in subordinate capacity only in offences committed before August 27th against the State or Government property, unaccompanied by the use of criminal force, subject to their good behaviour and active cooperation with Government in arresting or handing over important rebels and criminals. It is hoped that these will have the desired effect but it is too early yet to judge results.

BOY SCOUTS AND GIRL GUIDES.

On account of His Royal Highness' engagements the gathering of school children and the rally of the Boy Scouts and the Girl guides is postponed from Monday to Tuesday at the same place and same time.

DR. HARDIKAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 14th instant there appeared a short biographical sketch of Dr. N. S. Hardikar. He was stated to have taken keen interest and active part in organising Indian students in America. I beg to suggest that Dr. Hadikar will render a great service to intending students to America, if he will kindly acquain them, through your columns, with full description of the Association or Bureau of which he was elected President in 1916.

Will you or any one of your readers kindly let me know the present address of the Doctor?—Yours, etc.

Navsari, Nov. 15. P. R. D.

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CONTROL OF SIKH GURDWARAS.

AN ANXIOUS SITUATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 8.

It goes without saying that the policy of the Punjab Government and its officers in regard to possession and control of Sikh Gurdawaras has been one of drift and their attitude has been changing from time to time as conditions developed. The "Loyal Gazette", Sikh Urdu Weekly of Lahore complains not without considerable reason that the Punjab Government had during the space of a single year shifted its attitude several times and had been unable to keep any one attitude for a complete three months. At the outset Government failed to declare taking possession of Gurdwaras as an unlawful act, on the contrary it left the Mahants and Sikhs severely alone to shift for themselves as they might. All the complaints which Mahants brought before courts in those days under Section 145 Criminal Procedure Code were rejected which led the Sikhs to believe implicitly that Government recognised their right to reform the Gurdwaras and to dismiss the Mahants. Accordingly the Akalis took possession of a number of Gurdwara until the terrible tragedy of Nankana Sahib occurred. Thereafter several of the Mahants of their own accord surrendered the Gurdwaras to the Sikhs and within a short time under the spell of this event all the remaining Gurdwaras would have passed into the hands of the Sikhs. But Government policy underwent a sudden change and dozens of Sikhs were arrested at Nankana Sahib and Lahore on charges of taking forcible possession of those Gurdwaras and committing dacoity in respect of them where the Mahants had themselves invited the Sikhs to assume the management. In these cases heavy punishments were awarded to the Sikhs accused, and the Gurdwara Bill introduced in the Legislative Council was withdrawn which resulted in the Mahants gathering fresh courage, and several of the Mahants inferring that Government had adopted a hostile attitude towards the Sikhs recovered possession of the Gurdwaras, and some of them denied the invitations in writing they had previously made over to Gurdwara Committee. Government once more changed its policy and released the Gurdwara prisoners for which a responsible section of the Sikhs is sincerely thankful to the Governor. It was expected that thenceforward Government would stick to the policy of conciliation, but possession of Gurdwaras of Bhai Goma Singh, Bhai Sadhu Ram and Manak were again made over to the Mahants. The complaint of the Mahant of Gurdwara Tija under Section 145 Criminal Procedure Code was rejected, but shortly after Mahant Nanak Saran of Othian complained under Section 145 Cr. P. C. that he had been forcibly dispossessed and the District Magistrate (of Gurdaspur District) passed orders that the Mahant be restored possession. Similarly the Mahants of Gurdwaras of Maharani Nikain at Shetchupura and Ramdas got the Gurdwaras attached the former under orders of the Deputy Commissioner under Section 145 Cr. P. Code, and the latter with the help of the police. This is the sum and substance of the Sikh paper's narration on which it bases the complaint that if Government stuck to any one defined policy, the position would have been much better than it now is, as it is the Government action has pleased neither the Mahants nor the Sikhs.

POSITION AT OTHIAN.

The extract is rather long but is necessary to understand the state of Sikh feeling in the province. This is the mental attitude of the average Sikh, and the intensity of feeling of the Akalis who are determined to secure reform of Gurdwaras by any amount of sacrifice that may be necessary, may be better imagined than described. This state of affairs now forms the starting point of later developments. No sooner the Deputy Commissioner had passed his magisterial order restoring possession of the Gurdwara at Othian, the news spread like wildfire and the Executive Committee of the Gurdwaras Managing Committee which was formed by the Sikh public during the course of the agitation over the Gurdwaraa and permitted by Government to assume control of the great Gurdwaras of Amritsar (the Golden Temple the Akal Takht and the Baba Atal), the Golden Temple at Taran Taran and the Gurdwara at Nankana Sahib, at once proceeded to the village and remained there with a quorum present at all hours to decide matters as they developed, all Akali *jathas* (bands) having been asked to keep in readiness to proceed to the spot when so notified, while Sikhs from all sides began to gather at the place A sub-inspector and an inspector of police came to the Gurdwara and discussed matters with the Committee, but the latter absolutely refused to make over possession. On 1st November the Deputy Commissioner accompanied by Superintendent, Police visited the Gurdwara and remained for nearly three hours discussing matters with representatives of the Gurdwara Committee. The Deputy Commissioner insisted on his order being complied with, and the representatives as emphatically declined to surrender possession, the former retiring from the place without seeing his order enforced. The situation has, for the moment, assumed the form of a stalemate.

DEVELOPMENTS AT AMRITSAR.

While the situation at Othian continues to be acute and anxious, the scene of tension has shifted to Amritsar itself, the centre of Sikh religion and headquarter of the Gurdwara Committee. On Monday the 7th instant. Lala Amar Nath, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate of the first class, accompanied by Kotwal and other police officers proceeded to house of Sardar Sunder Singh Ramgarhia, Vice-President of Gurdwara Committee and local head of its executive (himself an honorary Magistrate of 1st Class), and demanded keys of the treasuries of the four principal Gurdwaras, the Golden Temple, the Akal Takht and Baba Atal at Amritsar and the Golden Temple at Taran Taran. The Sardar, it is said, pointed to the drawer where they were kept and the officers took them away. The report has caused considerable feeling and urgent summons have gone to members of the Gurdwara Committee all over the province to proceed to Amritsar without delay to attend an emergent meeting which will commence deliberations as soon as a quorum is present. Various reasons are assigned for the official action, but the official explanation for it is said to be that the administration of all Sikh Gurdwaras is to be handed over to a representative committee of the Sikhs which is being formed, but it is not yet known and by whom it is not yet public property. In any case a great deal will depend on what view the Sikh public of the province take of the necessity of substituting a new committee for the existing one and the constitution adopted for the same. Let us hope it will be possible to allay excitement among the Sikh community which official action has undoubtedly given rise to.

FORT DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Annual meeting of the Fort D. C. Committee was held on Monday the 14th instant when the report of the work done in the District during the period ending on 30-9-21 and the audited statement of accounts for the period ending 31-8-21 were read and accepted.

Following are the office bearers and the members of the council for the New Year:

President:—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Vice-President—Mr. Umar Sobani, Secretaries—Messrs. Mathooradas Trikamji and Mahmed Peerbhoy, Treasurers—Messrs. Ramdas Haridas and Amerchand Kalidas, Members—Messrs. B. F. Bharucha, S. A. Brelvi, B N. Khambata, Durlabhdas P. Gandhi, Harkisan Das Sawji Harilal Goverdhan Doongersi Mulji, Pandu Ranga, Bhagwanji Trikamji, Jethalal Ramji, and C. A. Buch.

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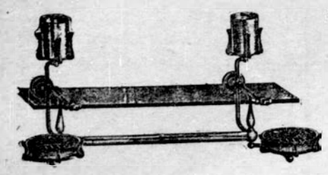

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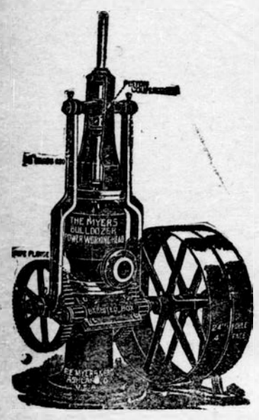

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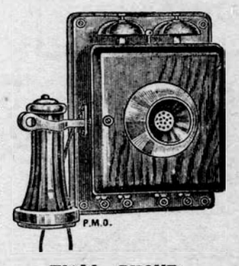

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DR. BOSE'S RESEARCH STATION.

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(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

Sir J. C. Bose's Mayapuri Research Station in Darjeeling is now complete, and will prove to be a unique institution for the study of life under cold climate conditions. Mayapuri is situated in the most beautiful part of Darjeeling, facing the snows. There is an adjoining primeval forest which has been converted into a park where the struggles and adaptations of life will be studied in conditions of nature. The extensive buildings and laboratories, which overlook the park have been so adapted and furnished, as to produce the most harmonious effect, the local *Champaka* wood with its golden tint being extensively used. The laboratories are provided with Sir J. C. Bose's latest inventions, including the automatic recorders of the highest sensibility, galvanographs, creseographs with various electric and photographic devices for continuous record of hourly changes in the activity of life. Within a very short time of the establishment of the Research Station, several discoveries have been made which will make a revolutionary advance in biological science. They lead to a great synthesis of the mechanism of life, a synthesis which includes all life. These important contributions will shortly be published by the Royal Society, details being given of the novel methods by which the various unexpected phenomena have been revealed.

BOSE'S ELECTRIC PROBE.

Prof Bose's Electric Probe has been the means of detecting and recording the hidden activities in the interior of the living organism; this new device has been utilised with great success in the discovery of the various sense organs in plants. The geotropic sensetorgans, by which plans find out the vertical direction in space, have been localised at depth of a fraction of an inch from the surface. The geotropic perception of plants has been found to be greatly affected by a rise of temperature which appears to inhibit this power. In the cold climate of Darjeeling the geotraphic sense is far more acute than in the plains. The geotropic perception and reaction undergo an hourly variation with the result that the apparently stationary plant-organs are in reality in a state of rhythmic movement, up and down, the greatest fall being at 3 p.m., which in the thermal noon and the greatest erection at the thermal minimum at 6 in the morning. The explains the remarkable behaviour of the famous Praying Palm of Faridpore. The effects of low temperature on shocks and wounds have been studied at Darjeeling. At the high temperature in the plains the the excitability is at the height, when the effect of amputation proves fatal. But in the cold climate the shock effect is slight and the fatality is greatly reduced.

With Sir J. C. Bose's Death Recorder the rate of march of death has been recorded. An amputated leaf thus dies in the plains in less than 40 hours, but in Darjeeling the death-march is slowed down, and the severed leaf may be kept alive for a fortnight or more. Some of the felled trees in the Mayapuri Park have been found to revive and throw down fresh roots, and grow once more into vigorous trees.

U. P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Lucknow, Nov. 17.

At the United Provinces Legislative Council to-day the demand of additional three lakhs in connection with Prince's visit to these provinces was granted without discussion. Two amendments on the Oudh Rent Bill were considered and passed and Council adjourned till 1st December.

Madras Government have in the Ministry of Development, according to the decision of Government of India, instituted with effect from 1922-3 four state technical scholarships payable out of provincial funds, in lieu of four Government of India scholarships in addition to four scholarships already sanctioned by Local Government.

SECOND KAIRA DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The Second Kaira District Cooperative Conference was held at Nadiad on the 13th November 1921. About 250 persons including Government Officers, Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Baroda, several Honorary Organizers and gentlemen from the town and delegates of Cooperative Societies were present. The Collector of the District was voted to the Chair. After a short opening speech by the President, Mr. C. A. Pandya read a brief report of the progress made by the Cooperative movement in the Kaira District during the last two years. Rao Bahadur A. U. Malji then gave a short account of the working of the Kaira District Central Cooperative Bank opened at Nadiad about a year ago. Nine resolutions on various important Cooperative subjects were moved and passed. The Honorary Secretary of the Cooperative Institute, Gujarat Branch, Broach then explained to the Meeting the place of this Institute in the Cooperative Movement.

The President in his closing speech expressed satisfaction at the work done by the Conference and requested those present and the general public to surport the Kaira District Central Cooperative Bank by subscribing shares and placing deposits.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the Proceedings terminated. The audience was then taken for refreshment for which arrangements had been made.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 17.

The Weather has been dry except for half an inch of rain at Cochin. A western disturbance is approaching in the North-West Frontier.

Forecast:—Few falls in Baluchistan.

VICEROY'S CLEMENCY.

FALLS FLAT ON PEOPLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 14.

The Viceroy's Clemency in releasing twenty out of eighty-six Punjab Martial Law Prisoners is considered a tardy and halting measure which has fallen flat and failed to evoke any enthusiasm.

Keenest regret is felt that Chaudhri, Bugga and Nananne Ratanchand whom Amritsar residents believe absolutely innocent have not beeen released even as a measure of clemency.

SIKH GURUDWAR.

An impasse created at other Indian Gurdwara by the District Magistrate's order under section 145 Criminal Procedure Code granting possession of the Gurdwara to Mahant and the refusal of the Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee and Sikhs to surrender possession has now been removed as the magistrate is stated to have cancelled his previous order leaving the Mahant to go to a Civil Court if he so desired.

AMRAOTI D. C. COMMITTEE.

PROCEEDINGS OF GENERAL MEETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Nov. 16.

As appointed the general meeting of the Amraoti District Congress Committee was held on the eleventh instant at Darvapur. The attendance was unprecedented. Mr. Sheode presided. The accounts were passed. A vote of censure was passed against the District Congress Committee of Amraoti established by a few local members at Fattechands on the first instant vote of confidence in the present office bearers was passed.

Dr. Soman, Dr. Shahane, Babasaheb Khaparde Hajisaheb of Amraoti, Baburao Chitale Daryapur and Pandit Deonath of Ellichpur were elected delegates from the district for the Ahmedabad Congress. A committee was appointed for redrafting the District Congress Committee rules. Mr. Ahmad Hussain, a local Khilafat worker, now under arrest under Section 108 was congratulated.

Amraoti District Conference will be held at Ellichpur on 20th instant under the presidentship of the well-known patriot Madhaorao Aney of Yeotmal.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

Jute shares continued dull without much inquiry. A fair number of coal shares changed hands Bokaro and Ramgur ruling easier at Rs. 49-8. In miscellaneous section a fair turnover was reported with no feature of special interest. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansopur 45-8, Bokaro and Ramgurh 49-12, Burrakar 50-8, Burragarh (pref) 13-12, Caledonian 9, Ghusick and Muslia 30, Pench Valley 533, New Teeturya 14-8, Sutikdih 12-4.

Jute:—Khardah (deb) 89-8, Union (deb) 92.

Miscellaneous:—Automatic Tools 6, Alliance Bank of Simla (pref) 90, Bengal Nagpur Cotton 470, British India Tobacco 2-10, British India Corporation 11-12, Britannia Engineering 8, Central Provinces Cement 7-12, Dunbar Cotton 560, Frank Ross 3-4, Hatirkool Oil 9-4, Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1410 and (contry) 390, Indian Galvanizing 7-12, Kesolam Cotton 17-4, Kumarbhubi Engineering 13 odd lot, New Victoria Mills 11 x. d., Premier Soap 8-12, Spences Hotel 13-4, Walford Motor Transport 4-12.

Government paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 59-10 and 1926 six per cent bonds at 0-8 premium.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling four three sixteenth pence and demand bills one shilling four and seven-thirtytwo pence.

Imperial Bank of India Calcutta rate for demand loans remains unchanged being five per cent.

RANGOON MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Rangoon, Nov. 17.

Rice market is affected by unsupported rumours of control continuing until February next. The new crop January is at Rs. 467-8, these months at Rs. 457-8. Disposal of the balance of the present year's crop is proceeding at lower prices. Questioned by the Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay, Mr. U. Aye, the ex-Burmese Minister and Government pensioner, admits that the speech made by him at the opening of the G.C.B.A. Conference was not written by him in either English or Burmese. He admits that many statements made therein were exaggerated and incorrect and intends to give up politics and preside no more conference.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has to elect seven members for the All-India Congress Committee before the 30th November 1921. Any person being a member of any District Congress Committee within the City is entitled to be elected as a member of this Committee. Nomination for this election shall be received up to the evening of the 20th of November 1921 at the Office of the Committee. Nomination received after this date shall not be valid.

Nomination forms can be obtained at the Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The Office of the Provincial Congress Committee have been shifted to 375, Hornby Road, Fort.

Sir Harcourt Butler leaves for Cawnpore on the 23rd, returning on the 26th. At Cawnpore he will lay the foundation-stone of the Technological Institute.

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International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

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PRINCE AND STUDENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At last the Registrar of the University has thought it fit to make the statement that the address is to be given in the name of the Senate and not in the name of the students. Here the University has shown some wisdom in contrast with the action of the Parsi Punchayat Trustees. Now, Sir, I want to bring to light some other under-hand means which the authorities of the different colleges pursue in inviting the students to this function. It is stated that any student will get an admission pass, if he so demands it from the college authorities; but I hear that a group of about 15 students is to be formed by the principals of the colleges and these students alone will have the opportunity of conversing with the Prince. So other students will go there as mere dummies, not because they are lacking in oratorical powers but because they are not as loyal as the authorities wish them to be. Now Sir, you can imagine how these special and so-called loyal students will be selected. These students will pamper the authorities by saying that they have no grievances and they are quite happy under the rule of Government and missionary colleges. So it will be seen that the conversation with the Prince will be a mere farce and no frank talk will take place between the Prince and the students. So I would earnestly request my fellow-students to boycott this function and see also that these so-called loyal students be kept away from their company.—Yours, etc.,

B. A. STUDENT.

Nov. 16.

MENACE TO BERAR.

The "Hitavada" of Nagpur writes as follows:—

The small paragraph in "The Servant of India" of last week about the retrocession of Berar to H. E. H. the Nizam has created in Berar what we can only characterize as a feeling of consternation. There is nothing new in the rumour itself, for one realizes that the Nizam's Government has never ceased to hope for the rendition of Berar to itself some day or other. The Beraris had for a long time past been no doubt smarting under a grievance that a fair share of what is known as the Berar *surplus* was not being devoted for developmental services in Berar. But the Beraris after so many years of progressive administration would never consent to go back to the mediaeval rule of H. E. H. the Nizam's administration, but if the authorities in Hyderabad cast a longing eye on Berar, they must understand that the Beraris, without distinction of political party will oppose the surrender tooth and nail. In these days of advancing democracy this method of dealing with the administration of territorial areas without reference to the wishes of the people themselves would be resented as highly retrograde. As we have said we should have treated the rumour as simply absurd, but what with the non-cooperation mania on one side and the pseudo-political Khilafatist agitation on the other. People in Berar really fear that the British Government in a weak moment, may think it expedient and prudent to placate the most Mahomedan Power in India by sacrificing Berar, and as H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is shortly to come to India and so much is made of the Nizam's War Services to the Empire, it may really happen that some announcement might be put into the mouth of the Prince agecting the political status of Berar when our protests might be found to be too late. This is the reason why we think it necessary to enter our most emphatic protest against such a course, even if we still consider it as highly improbable if not absurd. The Local Government we now know authoritatively knows nothing about it and it is not possible that such a *coup-deetat* as the rendition of Berar will be carried through without some consultation at least with the Governor of the Province. Immediately on receipt of the news we put ourselves into communication with all the leading gentlemen and interests in Berar and from the replies received it is apparent that everyone treats the rumour as simply absurd. This would show to the Government what a great mistake they would be committing if they at all ever seriously contemplated such a step. The regrouping of Provinces on the basis of linguistic and other affinities may be undertaken at some time in the future. When that time arrives Berar will not be unwilling to fall into a line with the rest; but the present proposal is one which we have no doubt would evoke the strongest protest from the people of Berar. Any change in the political status that may be proposed now or hereafter should be towards completing provincial autonomy on a popular basis and not in the direction H. E. H. the Nizam's Government may be contemplating. Amongst the number of replies we have received on this subject is one from the hon. Mr. Khaparde who considers such rendition as 'highly improbable.' What is of more importance however is the following remark contained in his letter, which we hope Mr. Khaparde would excuse us for quoting, "Further", writes the Hon. Mr. Khaparde, "I have an idea that returning Berar to the Nizam will require the sanction either of Parliament or the Indian Legislature. It will affect revenues and would not be so easy as the transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi. Had the latter taken place in the present days, the Indian Legislature would surely have been consulted because of the expense involved." On these grounds Mr. Khaparde would treat the measure as impracticable. But there is no gainsaying the fact that we have to be vigilant and, if need be, to be prepared to oppose the proposal if it ever threatens to materialise into a political fact.

"The Hindu" publishes that it is understood Sir C. Sankaran Nair will arrive in Madras by the middle of December.

Mr. R. A. Graham, C.S.I., on return from leave will act as Secretary to Madras Government, Revenue Department, relieving Mr. N. E. Majoribanks, who will in turn act as the first member Commissioner, Salt, Akbari and separate revenue.

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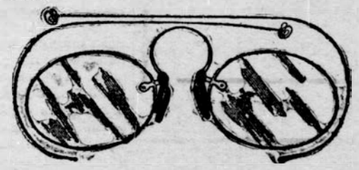

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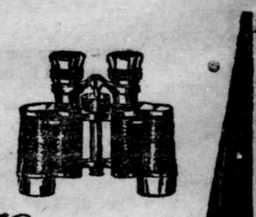

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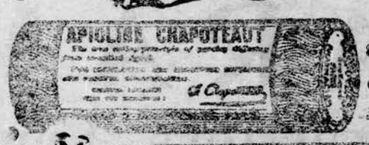

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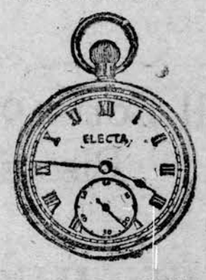
LEVER  WATCHES

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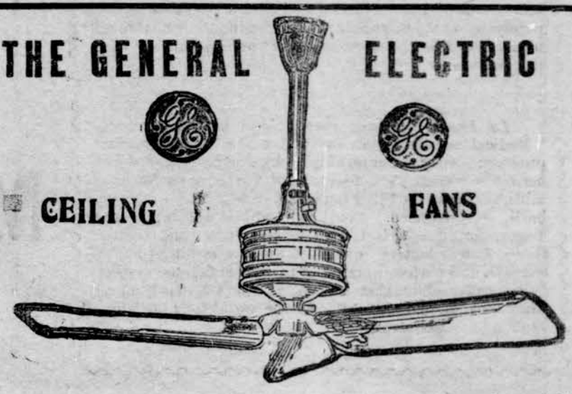

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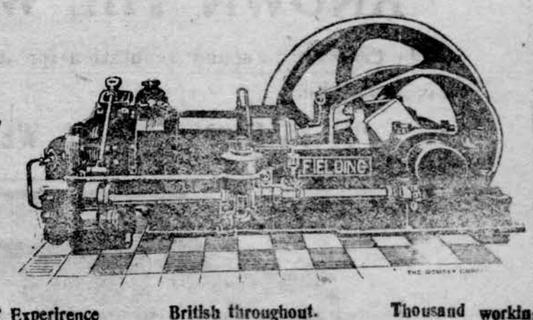

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La France Moderne, speaks in a similar strain:—"Medical science makes every day new and important progress. After the cure, of man, his regeneration has now been discovered. The fountain of youth is no longer a fable, thanks to the **Elixir Godineau.** Life is given a stronger basis, is prolonged. Youth is restored and lasts much longer, for, it is a fact, that, cheerfulness and beauty, those two seductive qualities, are the result of bodily strength and perfect working of the whole organic system. Is it not marvellous that a chemist, from the depth of his laboratory, should thus offer to the world long life, long youth and long cheerness?"

WHAT DO THE DOCTORS SAY?

Experiments show that the ovaric, or spermatic cells, which compose the Elixir **Godineau** produce notable modifications in the whole being very rapidly, almost in a few hours. Through prolific action of the cells, an enormous afflux of new anatomical elements is brought into play. Sudden and intense irruptions of new cells appears, not only in one part, but in the whole of the organic system, by means of diffusion of the therapeutic agent. The afflux of embrionate elements being enormous they appear in the lungs, the liver, the muscles, the cellular tissues, and whichever the affected organ may be; battle rages between these new elements and the bacilli, in order that the latter may be absorbed and destroyed, then the morbid tissue is slowly re-absorbed and disappear, the young cells, on the contrary, prosper with wonderful activity, and soon form into new tissues.

No disease or affection exists for which the **Elixir Godineau** may not be prescribed; in all cases of affections tending to diminish the powers of nutrition, diabetes, obesity, chronic rheumatism, and even in long protracted convalescence, it has produced marvellous results. The only wish, then, that can be expressed, is, that this new remedy should make rapid strides and come into every day use.

DR. PAUL BLYTTE. (*Journal de la Sante*)

Returning to scientific considerations, we say that the **Elixir Godineau** is recommended and prescribed by the French and foreign medical authorities of highest repute: this life specific has never failed and has never disturbed the organic system.

All of these admit having prescribed it with success *in lympathic cases to women suffering from anæmia, exhausted by hæmorrhage or after laborious confinement, to old enfeebled people, to persons suffering from fevers caught in hot climates, from tropical anæmia, from disease of the spinal marrow, from partial paralysis, and senile softening of the brain.* DR. JULES LAFAGE,

Laureate of the Paris Medical University, etc., etc.

We cannot too highly recommend the use of the **Elixir Godineau** in treatment against influenza; the only way of escaping from influenza is to remain in a perfect state of health and to offer sufficient resistance against this sad affection.

One of the uses, much neglected however, of the **Elixir Godineau**, and yet one of the most practical is the taking of the Elixir during the weaning period. How difficult it is to go through this period without accident is well known, particularly for weak and sickly children The **Elixir Godineau** given in doses of from one to two tea-spoonsful a day, facilitates the transition from exclusively liquid to solid food, transition, which ordinarily taking place abruptly, is often most dangerous to children.

DR. BERNAIN. (*Journal de la Sante*)

Not only is the Elixir Godineau all powerful against impotency, barrenness, chlorosis, and menstrual disorders, but it is also a sovereign cure for consumption, if it does not destroy the bacilli of tuberculosis it increases the individual resistance, arrests the progress of the evil, repairs the breaches effected, for it is an essential element of reparation; it supplies in abundance new cells intended to form fresh pulmonary tissue in place of those wasted away by tuberculosis having become cavernous and honey-combed through disease.

DR. ALBERT. (*Journal de la Sante*)

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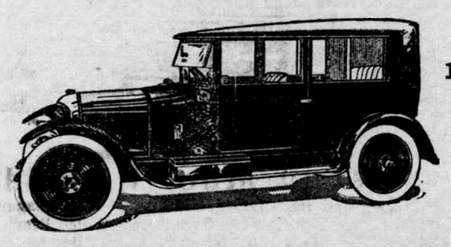

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